

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

Each day would appear to add to the political importance of the attack on Verdun. In spite of the fact that the Germans no longer possess the advantage of surprise which always lies with the attacking side, and are fighting the French operating on inside lines, prepared at all points and constantly reinforced, the onslaught on the fortress is still being prosecuted with the utmost tenacity.

The attack from the north and east having been brought to a standstill, the Germans are now attacking the fortress from the northwest. They have carried the village of Forges, and the object would appear to be the gigantic task of enveloping the fortress from this side and cutting the French lines of communication. The Germans are also attacking with energy further west in the Argonne, but so far without permanent success.

There is considerable activity of the usual kind reported from several theaters, but the only other movement of first importance is reported from Petrograd where it is announced that Russian troops have landed to the east of Trebizond and occupied the town of Atina. The Russian Black Sea fleet, moreover, is stated to be extending the scope of its operations west of Trebizond and to have bombarded the mouth of the Terna river.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday.—The German war office yesterday issued the following statement:

Western front: Lively mining duels occurred northeast of Verdun. British infantry which delivered minor attacks on several occasions in this neighborhood was repulsed by our fire.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the day passed more quietly than previous days. Nevertheless, we captured yesterday and the day before during minor engagements 14 officers and 934 men.

Eastern and Balkan fronts: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Tuesday.—The British official communication issued last night says:

Sunday night we sprung a mine to the northeast of Verdun. Today the Germans sprung a mine near the Hohenlorenz redoubt, but no attack followed. We suffered no casualties.

Artillery on both sides has been active about Albert, Hulluch and Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France, Tuesday.—The French official statement issued last night follows:

The Germans have launched an attack in which they employed jets of burning liquid against our positions between Mont Tetu and Maisons de Champagne. On our right the Germans were stopped by our barrier fire and were unable to leave their trenches. On our left, in the region of Maisons de Champagne, they succeeded in penetrating a small advanced section of trench.

In the Argonne we have exploded a mine in the region of Courtes Chaussees, destroying a German post and producing a huge crater on the southern edge of which we are establishing ourselves.

Between Haute Chevauchee and Hill 285, by exploding two mine chambers, the Germans gained a footing at certain points in our first line. Combats were fought in the course where we drove the Germans out of our trenches and took possession of the edge of one crater. Our artillery has been very active on the whole of this sector.

West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment lasting throughout the forenoon on the front between Bethincourt and the Meuse, the Germans launched a heavy attack against Forges, a point on our advanced line. In the course of a lively fight they were able to take possession of the village.

Several attempts to debouch on the Cote de l'Oie (Goose Hill) were stopped.

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BRITISH WRITERS
ENTERTAIN THE
RUSSIAN VISITORS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England.—Russian journalists now in England were entertained at luncheon yesterday by the Institute of Journalists, A. G. Gardiner presiding. Besides the Russian and British journalists the guests included Walter Runciman and members of Parliament.

Mr. Gardiner said that after the war there would come a reaction and repression, but it was a common hope and belief that the good relationships now established between Britain and her allies would endure. In the past they had been too much separated from the Russian people owing to geographical distance, difficulties of language, suspicions, distrust and to some extent their own insular habit of thought. It was only recently that they had begun to understand Russia and that understanding now firmly established would in future unite them in bonds that would never be broken.

REVELATIONS
ON ANTI-ALLIES
PROPAGANDA

Activities of German-American League Very Wide-Spread—Members of Congress Said to Have Been Addressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication this morning in a New York newspaper of the details surrounding the activities of the National German-American Alliance has revealed to the public something of a condition of affairs that has been known for months to government officials.

The propaganda which seeks to influence American opinion and stir up feeling against Great Britain and the Allies permeates the country and is so well organized that it was said at the White House this morning that it differs from the conspiracies that characterized the civil war period in that it is too widespread to be controlled.

The propaganda has included such enterprises as an effort to embroil the United States in the war by shipments of cotton to Germany, by efforts to discredit the President, by the circulation of reports that he was about to resign and more recently by the report that he and Secretary Lansing had quarreled over the submarine situation. The false stories have been sent to Berlin for the purpose of creating the impression that the American people are divided.

The National German-American Alliance exposure published today comes on the heels of an open rebuke given newspaper men Monday because of the flagrant betrayal of confidences by certain correspondents who it is charged regularly bear secret information to the German embassy.

The revelations made today in New York include the statement that the National German-American Alliance has been addressing members of Congress for the purpose of creating feeling against Great Britain. Confirmation of this fact has been obtained in some cases, sufficient to prove, it is stated, that the general allegation is based on fact.

TAUNTON TROLLEY
PLEA IS HEARD

Lothrop Withington, who with 15 associates purchased the old Norton & Taunton street railway at a receivers' sale last November, appeared before the Massachusetts public service commission today at a public hearing on his petition to have the commission determine a fair replacement valuation of the road. The petitioners place the valuation at \$250,000. Mr. Withington said that his associates had agreed to a capitalization of \$270,000 for the new Norton, Taunton & Attleboro Street Railway Company, which is to operate the road when the sale has been confirmed by the supreme court. No opposition developed and the petition was taken under advisement pending the court decision. In the meantime the commission is to make an appraisal of the property.

ADDITION TO GERMAN
MEMORANDUM HERE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement was made at the state department Monday afternoon that the much discussed appendices to the German memorandum have arrived and will at once be given a thorough examination and study to determine their value as bearing upon the armed merchant ship situation.

DEPORTATION ORDER
REGARDING TOGOLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday.—All European enemy traders still resident in Togoland are to be deported and therefore the German branch houses heretofore permitted to trade will be liquidated.

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David R. Francis, who will be ambassador to Russia

SENATE CONFIRMS
NOMINATIONS OF
AMBASSADORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's nomination of David R. Francis of Missouri to be ambassador to Russia was confirmed Monday by the Senate, a few hours after it had been received from the White House. At the same time, Joseph H. Shea of Indiana was confirmed as ambassador to Chile.

Mr. Francis, who served as secretary of the interior under President Cleveland, will succeed George T. Mays at Petrograd. The ambassadorship is considered particularly important by President Wilson, because of the additional duties thrust upon the embassy by the war, including care of the interests of the central powers.

The post of ambassador of Chile was made vacant by the resignation of Henry Prather Fletcher to become ambassador to Mexico.

DETAILS GIVEN
OF THE AIR RAID
ON ENGLISH COAST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday.—The war office announces that three Zeppelins are believed to have participated in last night's air raid on the northeast coast. After crossing the coast the airships were apparently uncertain of their position. They visited Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent, dropping altogether 40 bombs, it is understood. The casualties were three men, four women, five children killed, 33 injured. Two terraces of houses were practically destroyed. Various buildings were partly destroyed or damaged.

GERMAN VERSION
OF THE AIR RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—The German admiralty issued today the following statement:

On the night of March 5-6 German naval airships heavily bombarded the naval base of Hull, on the Humber. A good effect was observed. The airships were violently shelled, without effect. All the airships returned.

MILL TAX FOR
SCHOOL BILLS
HEARING TOPIC

Educators Make Plea for Better Distribution of School Funds, While City and Town Representatives Oppose Bills

Three bills involving a mill tax on the taxable property in the state for the support of public schools were taken up at the same time by the legislative committee on education today.

Melville A. Arnold of Everett, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, spoke for the bill based on his petition. His argument rested on the proposition that it is an established American idea that the wealth of the people must educate the children of the people, regardless of the individual taxpayers, whether they have children or not.

Every state in the Union he said, except Massachusetts, has some such law as is here proposed. The purpose of the bill is to favor the cities and towns which are rich in children, but are poor in assessed valuation. With very few exceptions, every city and town in the state would participate in the distribution.

The average school tax in the state is \$4.65. If the basis of distribution is to only those which reach the average it would shut out about 100 cities and towns. Whether or not this bill is passed this year, it is on the right ground, he said, and is sure to pass some time.

Commissioner David Snedden of the state board of education supported the bill on the ground that the state would never have a just system of supporting the public schools till the idea in the bill was recognized. The state board had supported it in its reports. Public schools are the largest enterprise conducted by the public and average to from one third to one half of the public revenue in the different cities and towns.

James A. Devlin, Jr., counsel for Boston, opened the proposition, saying that the bill would put on the city about \$1,700,000 of additional taxation and that it was questionable whether the city would receive anything in return. He believed that the purpose of the bill was that the city receive nothing. Boston strenuously opposes this proposition. It

(Continued on page five, column three)

WAR SECRETARY
GOES AT ONCE
TO BEGIN DUTIES

CLEVELAND, O.—Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, who has accepted President Wilson's appointment as secretary of war, plans to leave for Washington tomorrow.

Peace, preparedness and silence are the words that form Mr. Baker's policy in accepting the position. "I believe in peace and proper enforcement of the laws of peace by force if necessary," he said today. He refused to discuss the policy of preparedness since Congress now has national defense under consideration.

"The secretary of war talks only through the President," Mr. Baker said today sent to the Senate the nomination of Newton D. Baker to be secretary of war.

UTAH SENATOR
WOULD WARN
OTHER NATIONS

Foreign Relations Committeeman Sutherland Says Way to Remain Neutral Is to Adhere to International Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If another American citizen is lost on a merchant ship, unarmed or armed for defense, sunk without warning, the United States government should hold the offending nation to a "stern reckoning," the Senate was told today in a carefully prepared speech by Senator George Sutherland of Utah, a member of the foreign relations committee who is recognized as a leading authority on international law. He opposed a "policy of retreat and scuttling" and said:

"Instead of warning our own people to exercise their rights at their peril, I would like to see issued a warning to other people to interfere with these rights at their peril."

Individuals in the United States, he said, cannot be expected to be neutral in their sympathies, but the nation must be neutral, and the only way to remain neutral is to adhere to international law as it was when the war started.

Senator Sutherland said in part: "It is quite natural in a great war that individual American citizens should sympathize with one side or the other, and this is particularly to be expected in the case of those of foreign birth or of recent foreign ancestry. There is nothing in such a sentiment to condemn or even deplore. Such an attitude is entirely consistent with unimpaired loyalty to this country and readiness to bear arms in its defense if need be against even the land of one's birth and ancestry."

"It may not always be possible for us to determine as between conflicting claims what is precisely the wise and impartial thing to do, but there is one general policy that we can credibly follow, and that is to ascertain definitely what were the rules of international law affecting the question of neutrality in force at the opening of hostilities and then adhere to them strictly and impartially, whatever may be the incidental effect of our adherence upon any of the belligerent powers."

"Two questions have led to much recent discussion: First, that relating to the arming of merchant vessels for defensive purposes and the use of such vessels by our citizens for travel; and, second, that relating to the trade of our citizens in munitions of war. The rule of international law was that a belligerent merchant ship might arm for defense and might forcibly defend herself against the attack of an enemy, not an enemy armed in a particular way, but an enemy armed in any way."

"The proposition insisted upon is simply that when a new engine of destruction is invented that cannot be made entirely effective without violating the law, the law is ipso facto automatically modified. Under these circumstances my own view of the matter is that the new weapon must yield to the law and not that the law must yield to the new weapon. If, therefore, a citizen take passage upon ship so armed and lose his life by the sinking of the ship, without warning, what must be the contention and claim of this government? To my mind, clearly this: that the citizen in the exercise of a clear right has been deprived of his life by the deliberate illegal act of the belligerent government which sent the submarine on its mission."

"Others are welcome to their own opinions, but I can conceive of no other position for this government to assume; and unless it is willing to forfeit the respect of mankind by becoming a craven thing, it must be prepared to sustain that position at whatever cost or consequence. However desirable it may be that our citizens for their own sakes should refrain from traveling upon defensively armed ships, it is quite another matter for the government to advise or order them to do so. So long as he violates no law, an American citizen may pursue his business in his own way, even though it may be a dangerous business or a dangerous way. It is not to be presumed that he will recklessly or needlessly put his life in danger—indeed, all presumptions are the other way—and no resolution of Congress can possibly advise him of any danger of sea travel which he does not already fully understand."

"I am one of those who desire peace. I detest the bully and the brawler among nations as I do among individuals. I would sacrifice much to avoid war—pride of opinion, money, property, comfort—I would fight over no wrongs which money could compensate; but a nation when all other means fail, that will not resent a flagrant and illegal attack upon the lives of its own citizens is only less detestable than a man who will not fight for his wife and children. And so, sir, believing as I do about that, satisfied as I am that—advice or no advice—if the life of an American citizen is again taken by the illegal and deliberate sinking without warning of a merchant ship, unarmed or armed only for defense, that this government should hold the offending nation to a stern reckoning, I shall never give my consent to the issue."

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SAUNDERS LAW
IS PRAISED BY
MILK PRODUCER

C. E. Wolcott, selectman and milk producer of Barre, Mass., testified at the interstate commerce commission's milk hearing at the Federal building today that the Saunders law had been an aid to milk producers in his section of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wolcott declared that before the Saunders law was put into operation the producers were virtually compelled to sell to a large contractor, having no choice as to whom they sold. He gave comparative figures which purported to show that the price paid by the large contractor, who formerly was the only one who took milk from producers in his section, was from 5 to 10 cents lower than the price paid by the smaller dealers who came into his territory to compete.

Witness also testified that he produced milk of high grade, and that while he now gets a price better than average, he never got more than average until the introduction of competition following the passage of the Saunders law.

Andrew L. Felker, commissioner of agriculture of New Hampshire, testified that there has been a decrease in the number of cows in New Hampshire from 1904 to the present time amounting to 27,000 or 28 per cent—from 115,000, the 1904 maximum, to 88,000. The present situation was termed unsatisfactory and the witness declared there ought to be an open-car as well as leased-car system of transportation. He was apprehensive lest the increase in rates as proposed would drive out all creameries owned and operated in the state.

Theodore T. Grant, a wholesale cream dealer operating as the Boston Jersey Creamery, testified that most of the cream used here comes from New York state. Boston, and in fact all New England, demands a large quantity of cream, he added, and it was necessary to go farther for cream than for milk. The cream price, he said, is dependent on the butter market more than on the milk market. He declared the proposed higher rates would be a handicap to his business.

STEIN AID IN
LENNOX CASE
IS COMMENDED

Moses J. Stroock Defends Louis D. Brandeis for Counseling a Settlement as "Attorney for the Situation"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Brandeis investigating committee of the Senate today cross-examined Moses J. Stroock, a New York lawyer, attorney for Abe Stein, to get light on the relation of Louis D. Brandeis to the Lennox bankruptcy case. Mr. Stroock, who represented one of the Lennox creditors at the time and who took Mr. Lennox to Mr. Brandeis in the first place, defended Mr. Brandeis' actions. He said Mr. Brandeis had never rendered a bill for services to Mr. Stein. Mr. Brandeis, he said, was attorney for Wild-Farrell Company.

"Do you think it proper for two attorneys representing creditors to advise a debtor when he has no counsel?" asked Senator Works.

"I do, under the Lennox case circumstances," replied Mr. Stroock.

"Did you ask Mr. Lennox if he had counsel?" asked Senator Cummins.

"I did and he said he had no regular counsel."

"Did you advise him to get counsel?"

"I did. I took him to Mr. Brandeis."

"For the purpose of getting Mr. Brandeis to act as his counsel or as counsel for Mr. Stein?"

"Partially for both."

"Did you think it right for both to have the same counsel?"

"So long as their interests were not inimical."

"How much did Mr. Brandeis receive from Mr. Stein?"

"Nothing."

"Why?"

"Because he never sent any bill."

Mr. Stroock said he did not know bankruptcy proceedings were to be instituted, but he understood afterwards that it was done because several of the creditors demanded it.

He followed up the idea that Mr. Brandeis was "attorney for the situation" trying to work out a settlement just to all concerned.

FORCES CLASH
IN EAST AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NAIROBI, British East Africa.—Official communications state that an attack on the British post at Detenkuba on Jan. 17 was repulsed. Enemy patrols have been driven from the Uganda railway. The Germans approached Mpele on Jan. 23, but withdrew and the next day the British mounted troops with armored cars dispersed the hostile forces near Mbuyuni. Subsequent attacks on the Mzima line and Serengati camps were repulsed.

PRESIDENT WINS
ON TWO TEST
VOTES IN HOUSE

Republicans Heavily With Democrats on Prevailing Side—Debate Continued Toward Roll-Call on Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the first vote in the House this afternoon the administration forces won by a vote of 256 yeas to 100 nays, and on the second vote, 271 to 138. The first vote was on a motion on the previous question for the adoption of the rule, and the second on the rule.

On the vote party lines were much split and there appeared to be a disposition to give non-partisan consideration to the resolution.

Immediately following the voting the House proceeded to the debate on the third question—the McLemore resolution—which will continue for four hours.

Only five of the 32 New England members voted no. All of these were Republicans, namely: Roberts of Massachusetts, Sulloway of New Hampshire and Hill, Oakley and Tilson of Connecticut. The New England yeas were: Massachusetts, Carter, Dollinger, Gallivan, Gardner, Gillett, Greene, Olney, Paige, Phelan, Rogers, Tagge, Tinkham, Treadway, Walsh and Winslow; Maine: Guernsey, Hinds, McGillicuddy and Peters; New Hampshire, Watson; Vermont, Greene and Dale; Connecticut, Freeman and Glynn; Rhode Island, Kennedy, O'Shaughnessy and Stines.

Fifty-nine Republicans voted with the administration forces on the motion for the previous question, while 197 Democrats voted on the prevailing side.

Seventeen Democrats voted no on the previous question: Bailey, Pennsylvania; Blackmon, Alabama; Bruckner, New York; Buchanan, Illinois; Buchanan, Texas; Burke, Wisconsin; Calloway, Texas; Dale, New York; Davis, Texas; Hamill, New Jersey; Keating, Colorado; Knop, Wisconsin; Lobeck, Nebraska; McLemore, Texas; Slayden, Texas; Stephens, Nebraska; Travenner, Illinois.

Republicans who voted with the administration for the rule making the McLemore resolution privileged business were:

Barachar, Beals, Britt, Carter of Massachusetts, Cooper of Ohio, Cooper of West Virginia; Crago, Dale of Vermont; Dallinger, Dowell, Dempsey, Drukker, Dunn, Emerson, Fairchild, Farr, Foss, Freeman, Gardner, Gillette, Glynn, Good, Graham, Gray of New Jersey; Green of Iowa; Greene of Massachusetts; Greene of Vermont; Guernsey, Haugen, Hicks, Hinds, Husted, James, Kelley, Kiess, Kreider, Lafane, McFadden, McLaughlin, Magee, Mages, Miller of Delaware; Morin, Mott, Paige of Massachusetts; Platt, Porter, Ramseyer, Rowe, Sanford, Scott of Michigan, Scott of Pennsylvania; Sells, Snyder, Sweet, Temple, Tinkham, Treadway, Vane, Walsh, Ward, Watson and Winslow.

"There should be but one question in Congress," said Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina, opening the final debate for tabling the resolution. "Has the President stayed within his rights, or shall this House have to reverse and discredit him?"

"There is no question of national honor involved," said Representative Ellsworth of Minnesota. "There is no such thing as an armed merchantman. If a vessel is armed, it is a vessel of war, and must accept the fortunes of war."

"This is not time for divided loyalty," exclaimed Representative Heflin. "I honor the Republicans who break away from the partisanship of their leader. Here's the question: Wilson or the Kaiser; Lansing or Bernstein? Where stands the South in this movement? Tennessee, Virginia, the old North state, Mississippi?"

He was interrupted by yells. When the House assembled for the session, which promised to be one of the most important since the civil war, every seat in the gallery was occupied and the corridors were filled with people anxious to hear the debate.

It was impossible to form any accurate forecast of the result of the session, but the administration forces were confident that the course of the President would be upheld.

Immediately following the preliminaries of opening, Mr. Pou, acting chairman of the rules committee, reported the rule which was agreed upon yesterday. He asked unanimous consent for the rule providing for 45 minutes on each side for debate on the motion to table, and this was granted.

He then proceeded to give the history of the submarine negotiations which led to the embarrassment of the President.

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ACTION VOTED ON
CONNECTICUT BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The federal reserve board today voted to act not later than June 15 on application of Connecticut banks west of the Connecticut river to be transferred from the Boston to the New York federal reserve district.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

DUAL MONARCHY SEES MENACE IN RUMANIAN PLAN

Austro-Hungarian Press Attaches Much Importance to Rumanian Irredentist Movement, Now Assuming Serious Proportions

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—According to the Austro-Hungarian press the most menacing symptom of the events anticipated in the early spring is the Rumanian Irredentist movement which, as the time set by the government for the abandonment of their hesitant policy seems to draw nearer, assumes daily more serious proportions. An interesting statement with regard to the attitude of Rumania and which is attributed to the premier, Count Tisza, has recently been circulated in the Hungarian papers, to the effect that Rumania forfeited her chance just a year ago, and that now it is too late for her to take up arms against the central powers, the issues in the Balkans having been definitely decided.

During the visit of M. Carp, the leader of the Rumanian Conservative party, and ex-premier, to Budapest and Vienna, he doubtless was able to throw light on the intentions and attitude of the Bratianu government, and since that time the sentiments in the monarchy towards this question appear to have undergone a great change, the papers no longer expressing themselves in the optimistic tones of a few weeks ago. The Austro-Hungarian statesmen, too, Counts Andrássy and Apponyi, leaders of the opposition, are also more pessimistic in their writings than previously. These things, taken in conjunction with the fact that over five divisions are stationed on the Transylvanian frontier, and on the borders of the Danube around the Iron Gates tend to show that the reserves drawn up in Transylvania and at Temesvár are no longer intended for the campaign in the Balkans, but for quite different destinations.

Another matter which is causing considerable anxiety in Hungary is the fact that the two Transylvanian candidates who have been nominated by the Rumanians to contest the seats at Galatz and Caracal are both Hungarian subjects, but open enemies of the monarchy. The first of these, M. Pater L. Lucaci, is a well-known Transylvanian priest, who even now is a member of the Hungarian Parliament, but, when war broke out he fled to Rumania, having already had sufficient experience to know what his fate would be if he remained in Hungary. Some years ago he was tried for his Irredentist activities in that country and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The other candidate is M. Octavian Goga, the famous Transylvanian poet, and the translator of Petrosi, Shakespeare, and some of the great French poets. That these two men have joined the political group of MM. Jonescu and Filipescu is a matter of serious misgiving to the Austro-Hungarian government, for although Hungarian subjects they are among the best orators in Rumania, and have gained the confidence and love of the people in Bucharest, and are the most ardent and fearless advocates of Rumanian intervention. Their nomination was merely a demonstration on the part of the Jonescu and Filipescu group, who are naturally aware that even if elected these two candidates could not, as citizens of another country, occupy seats in the Rumanian Parliament, unless that body itself sanctioned their election. The government itself did not view the matter in any other light, either, for not only did it refrain from placing obstacles in the way of their nomination, but it did not even put up suitable candidates to oppose them. As a matter of fact, MM. Goga and Lucaci did not obtain an absolute majority in the first election, for there were three candidates, but they did get the relatively greatest number of votes, and this entitles them to stand with the winner of the second greatest number in a by-election which is to be held shortly. The candidates opposed to them were adherents of the Carp-Margheloman party, the pro-German group, and the Socialists, who fell out of the contest.

The activity of MM. Goga and Lucaci has caused considerable uneasiness in the monarchy, and the results of the elections are awaited with manifest anxiety. The circumstance that open enemies of the dual monarchy were given such facilities for their propaganda, coupled with the fact of the sale of 80,000 wagons of wheat to England, which, it was well recognized, could not be shipped, is considered as a definitely hostile act on the part of Rumania, especially as, in the circumstances, wheat for the central empires means as much as ammunition. For the past few weeks, indeed, the relations between Austria-Hungary and Rumania have grown steadily worse, and as an answer to this recognizedly hostile attitude the concentration of troops on the Danube and in Transylvania was begun. No attempt was even made to disguise facts, for the notification of the stoppage of freights on the Budapest-Drassó line could not refer to anything else than the concentration of troops against Rumania.

Hungary is of course the country chiefly affected by all this, as the acquisition of Transylvania, which is largely inhabited by Rumanians, constitutes the

principal object of the Irredentist movement. A part altogether from the military effect which the intervention of Rumania would have, it can easily be imagined how great would be the political difficulties which the central powers would have to face if Hungary were threatened not only by invasion, as was the case when the Russians were in the Carpathians, but also by the loss of her most precious territory. Only quite recently there was a debate in the Hungarian Chamber over the extensive natural-gas springs discovered a few years ago in Transylvania, and worth hundreds of millions. As is too natural the Deutsche Bank has made an offer to the government for the exploitation of this priceless treasure, and the transaction at the moment of writing appears to be practically completed, the opposition of the Independence party delaying it. The Germans offered to supply the whole country and even Vienna with cheap gas from the Transylvanian springs.

The fear of the probable or even possible loss of this part of Hungary in a war with Rumania, the Hungarian dissatisfaction with the war in general, and the desire for peace will no doubt cause the central empires considerable trouble. It is not even beyond the range of probability that because Transylvania is everything to Hungary, the Hungarians will insist on defending it with all their strength, and for this purpose will withdraw their armies entirely from the other fronts where no direct Hungarian interests are involved. There appear to be no limits to the advantages which the Allies would gain should Rumania decide to intervene on their side, whilst the tragedy for the central empires would be all the greater since they felt comparatively secure from attack in the Balkans.

Numbers of agents are at work in Rumania to counteract the activities of the Russophil elements, millions have been spent on the pro-German press in Bucharest and the provinces, the King has been approached by diplomats and Princes half a dozen times and the pro-German statesmen have been to Vienna and Berlin regularly every month, but, in spite of all this, it seems that for the central empires the Balkan diplomatic successes have reached their limit. The turn of the tide has come.

ALLIES PRAISED FOR RESCUING SERBIANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—That the Serbian army should have been rescued entirely from the perils which threatened it in Albania is a matter for congratulation on the part of the Allies. The French army arrived in Balkan territory too late to save Serbia, but not too late to save the Serbian army, as well as the honor of France, remarks Gustave Hervé in his *La Victoire*. History will count it to the credit of the present government, continues Hervé, that it did not allow itself to be turned from its purpose by the barbed criticism which the president of the Senate's army commission daily directed against it, but that it quietly continued organizing the work of rescuing the Serbian army. This work entails two distinct operations. The army of Sarraïl reinforced by British troops advanced into Macedonia and held up 100,000 Bulgarians who otherwise, by forced marches, would have cut off the retreat of the Serbian army through Albania. By its mere presence in Macedonia, therefore, Sarraïl's army saved the Serbian army from certain surrender. Secondly, the Serbian army in flight, lacking in food, in munitions, and almost completely disorganized, was trying to reach the Albanian coast across a hostile country pursued by Austrian and Bulgarian army corps. In the Albanian ports, S. Juan di Medua, and Durazzo the Serbian soldiers would find safety on the one condition, that, without one hour's delay, they should be provided with food, clothing, munitions and provisions. At the time, the French, Italian and British boats available in the Mediterranean were conveying Sarraïl's extra 100,000 men to Salonica, as well as the enormous amount of material and provisions necessary for the base of the British and French armies. It was under such conditions that extra transports had to be found to carry first aid to the Serbian army on the Albanian coast. The first ships laden with food were sunk by Austrian submarines, and escorts had to be provided to protect the merchant vessels on which the existence of the Serbs depended. It must not be forgotten that at the same period the Italians were also obliged to send troops, war material and provisions to their base at Valona. These are the difficulties which had to be contended with in order to save the Serbian army from total destruction. It is under these conditions that our ships have succeeded in embarking two thirds of the Serbian army and landing them either in Corfu, or in Tunis, where France is caring for them, equipping them, so that they may be ready for the time when she can send them completely reorganized to the fortified camp of Salonica. Can it now be affirmed that we should not have sent out troops to Salonica, or that we should have retreated from the port leaving the Austro-German army to make it its headquarters and to establish another submarine base? It was even proposed that we should leave the unhappy Serbian army to its fate and thus lose 100,000 good men who, in a few weeks, will be in a fit condition to tackle the Bulgarians and their German protectors. I ask all honest patriots which side they now consider was right in all the discussions which took place for and against Salonica? On which side lay the Allies' best interests and on which side lay our honor?



(Copyright by Exclusive News)

CAUCASUS OPENINGS FOR MOTOR TRADE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a report of H. M. consul at Batoum, P. Stevens, on the prospects of the motor trade in the Caucasus, it is stated that in 1913 and the first six months of 1914 much progress was being made in the development of the trade, and had war not come to interfere with the normal course of events, the advance during the second half of the year would have been very marked. It is, therefore, safe to say that, given conditions more or less similar to those prevailing just before the outbreak of war, prospects for the motor trade are good. During the progress of the war, owing to the difficulties experienced in communication with the outside world, customers whose cars have been requisitioned by the authorities cannot replace them, but as soon as peace is concluded it is obvious that there will be a great disposition to make fresh purchases.

The cars in use in Tiflis are of a variety of makes, principally German, Swiss and French, but frequently cheap American light cars, and from time to time British-made vehicles, are seen. It should be remembered that it is only within the last two or three years that the general public have learned to value mechanical transport for pleasure and commercial purposes, and that whilst only a very few are able to purchase luxurious and expensive cars, many can afford to acquire light cheap cars that require small expenditure in maintenance. In view of the above, the outlook for manufacturers of the latter class of car to seat four persons, including the driver, is decidedly good, and the Caucasus would prove a profitable field for their sale.

People will not buy a car without first seeing it, so that it is necessary to exhibit cars on the spot. A representative on the spot has the advantage of knowing his customers, and is, therefore, able to go into the question of credit with them. One third up to one half of the value of the car is paid in cash, and the balance in bills payable at three or six months date.

H. M. consul is of the opinion that if several United Kingdom manufacturers were to combine to engage a local representative and establish a depot with, say, half a dozen of the cheaper classes of cars of different makes on show, profitable business would most likely result. Two-seater small cars should find ready sale. It should, however, be remembered that streets in the towns of the Caucasus are roughly paved with cobblestones, and the country roads are badly, if at all, metalled. As all the country roads are mountain winding, and there are stiff gradients in the towns, the horsepower should not be less than 20. The road axes should be extra strongly made. The road clearance should be at least a foot, as fairly deep surface culverts, loose pieces of rock, and other obstacles have frequently to be driven over.

The number of motorcycles in use in towns in the Caucasus is, under normal conditions, considerable. The most favored motorcycle is a 2-horsepower light-weight machine of German make. Heavy and more powerful motorcycles do not appear to be favored, probably owing to the higher cost. The motor wagons in use in the Caucasus are principally of Swiss and German make. One or two British-made lorries have been seen at work in the Caucasus.

SAN MARINO AIDS ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The committee "Pro Fratelli Italiani Combattenti" of San Marino has sent to the commander of Bologna a consignment of woolen garments made by the women of the Republic. To each garment is attached a miniature flag in blue and white, the colors of the little state and the words: From the women of San Marino to their Italian brothers at the front. Other consignments have been sent direct to volunteers from the Republic and to other soldiers with relatives or acquaintances in San Marino. Another batch of garments is in course of completion.

The Marinski Prospekt, Batoum

INTERNATIONALISM IN FUTURE VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—"The Future of Internationalism" was the subject of a recent address given at the National Liberal Club by Prof. L. T. Hobhouse.

The gradual relapse of Europe into primeval barbarism would probably follow the abandonment of the attempt to solve the problems of internationalism, the professor claimed, and so it was of the utmost importance that no possible path should be left untried to arrive at something upon which he thought the whole of civilization depended. Assuming that the settlement after the war roughly satisfied the demands of nationality, he continued, could they look forward to something more reasonable, and sensible, or must they imagine the future as a succession of bear fights between extremely efficient bears? He thought they would have to modify some of the ideas of conciliation and arbitration which were in the air before the war. They had learned that these ideas, good in relation to problems of the second order, went down like sand castles before the determination of the national policy, as in the case of the present war. As to the means proposed for the strengthening of the ideas of conciliation and arbitration, it must be remembered that as the result of the war the standard of good faith had gone down, and they could not assume as readily as before that because an engagement had been solemnly entered into by all the combined states of the world it would be carried out. Something more drastic was needed than machinery by which, given universal good will and a general determination to keep the peace, statesmen could be prevented from launching nations into war before the peoples knew what it was about and against their real interests.

A confederation of Europe for maintaining peace was not feasible, in his opinion, as it would be difficult to include the central empires in view of all that had happened. He thought that the more hopeful direction in which to look for securer conditions was that which Europe had followed for 30 years—namely, the grouping of separate states into parties, originally alliances, which would gradually form groups of large masses. If a clash came between the two great groups the impact would be great, but, on the other hand, with two great powers in Europe there might be, on the whole, longer periods of peace, stabler relations, and more facilities for negotiation and settlement than under the old anarchic conditions of the past.

There might come into existence a league or loose federation, such as existed after the Napoleonic wars, but with a longer and brighter future before it; and if at first it was a league for protection against the Germanic powers it was not inevitable that the feeling of hostility should persist. As ultimately the grand alliance of a century ago welcomed France into its councils, he concluded, so this alliance in time might lead to a still greater union.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PRUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—There have been two fresh instances lately of the breaking up of public meetings by the Prussian police. The first was that of a meeting at which Herr Bauer, a supporter of the Socialist minority, was speaking, while the second was that of a gathering organized by the Breslau branch of the Prussian Union for Women's Franchise. Frau Auguste Kirchhoff of Bremen was scheduled to speak on "Patriotism and the Women," and made a deep impression by her description of the duties devolving upon women in time of war. She then passed to the question of women's work in time of peace, but when she began to speak of the efforts being made for the bringing about of a durable peace the meeting was broken up by the police officials who were present to supervise the proceedings. The audience is reported to have left the hall quietly.

ENGLISH WOMEN AND SHORTAGE OF LABOR ON FARMS

Emphasis Laid on Opportunities Offered to Render Service by Assisting Agriculture

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, England—A meeting of the Northumberland War Agricultural committee presided over by Lord Armstrong, was lately held in Newcastle, when the question of appealing to the government to do something towards restoring the price of sulphate of ammonia to £14 10s. was discussed. In view of the fact that the present price of sulphate of ammonia for export was £18 per ton, free on board, it was thought that the manufacturers were really acting generously in offering it to farmers of £16 10s. The majority of the members of the committee were of opinion that the price was reasonable.

Miss Rowcliffe, organizer of the Board of Trade Women's committee spoke to the members of the committee on the subject of obtaining additional labor for the farms. She stated that Durham had already started a Women's County committee, and she felt sure that the women of Northumberland would be glad to come forward and do a share of the nation's work as willingly as those men who had gone to the trenches. She expressed her willingness to give any assistance she possibly could to the committee in their efforts to find labor, and in connection with the Guild of War Agricultural Helpers.

It was moved by Sir Francis Walker "That the lord lieutenant of Northumberland be asked to assist the work of the War Agricultural committee by establishing in such manner and with such officers as he may deem expedient, a voluntary association of those who desire to aid in the national cause, and agriculture in particular, by patriotic service. This association, of which it is desired that his grace would be president, might be called the Guild of War Agricultural Helpers, and its purposes defined as advised in the scheme submitted to, and approved by the committee."

The motion was seconded by Alderman Sample. Lord Armstrong in supporting it, said he thought it was highly probable there would be a shortage of labor in Northumberland during the coming year. Women had shown that they could carry out the work very well. There was a large number of women anxious to do something for their country, and he was sure there was no better way for them to render service than by assisting agriculture. The resolution was unanimously carried. It was then moved by John Hunter that "As any further withdrawal of labor from the farms of Northumberland would cause a corresponding decrease in production, the War Agricultural committee propose that the local tribunals should allow the appeals of men desiring to continue to work on the farms." This also was seconded and carried, on the understanding that it should be sent to the board of agriculture.

The committee later conferred with representatives of the County Education committee upon the question of the employment of school children in agriculture. Sir Francis Blake, the chairman of the County Education committee, said they were satisfied that there was a real deficiency in labor, the education committee were quite prepared to make such arrangements as would give the farmers temporary, or even permanent relief. He pointed out, however, that if boys were taken away from school the grants would cease, and they would have to make up the means required to keep the schools going from some other sources.

The proposals of the War Agricultural committee were outlined by G. G. Rea, who requested that, as they should be required, boys over 12 should be exempt from school attendance for 12 months, and in cases where casual labor was required, from March till the end of October. Sir Francis Blake said that the education authority were anxious to help in any way that would dislocate school life as little as possible. In each rural district a certain number of lads might be released for one third of the time from the beginning of March to the end of November. The matter of total exemptions from school attendance for a period of 12 months, in the case of boys and girls over 13, would have to be considered by the county education committee. The chairman said that Sir Francis Blake's offer was fair and reasonable, and might assist farmers out of a great difficulty.

TAKE JONESCU ON RUMANIAN POSITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A vigorous speech delivered in the Rumanian Parliament during December by Take Jonescu on the relations of Rumania with other powers, is summarized in a recent issue of the *Near East*.

M. Jonescu said that the present war was the last battle which would be fought by the forces of reaction against the tendency towards national sovereignty. Canada, Australia and New Zealand, he declared, had not thrown themselves into the struggle for the sake of mere sentiment, neither had the American conscience been moved as it had been for that reason, but simply owing to the realization that mankind was undergoing a complete transformation. In such circumstances, neutrality was the policy of carrion crows. He knew of instances where on a point of minor importance it had been possible for a nation to play the part of the hyena, but he knew of no case in history where a people had announced beforehand its intention to act in that fashion, for such action would display the height of incapacity and the depth of immorality. As far as their own nation was concerned, there could only be one policy, and one which was founded on the instinct of the nation. Either the Magyars must dominate the Rumanians from the summits of the Carpathians or the latter, established in the Transylvanian stronghold, must dominate the Hungarian plain. Other solution, he claimed, there was not. It was impossible, he admitted, for Rumania to veer round suddenly from an alliance with the central powers to a declaration of war against them, but the treaty that Rumanian statesmen remembered in this connection had ceased to exist politically on the day of the Crown Council on Aug. 3, 1914, and to exist juridically on the day of Italy's declaration of war against Austria. In conclusion, M. Jonescu said that Rumania had not joined the triple alliance from fear of Russia, but because she had no other means of escape from the intolerable situation imposed upon her at that time (1883) by Austria-Hungary.

WOMEN TO AID REFUGEES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has organized a unit for the purpose of bringing aid to the Polish refugees who are thronging Petrograd and the interior of Russia. The advance of these fugitives has been described by an eye witness as the slow movement of a "living wall," now coming to a halt in forests dimly lit by intermittent bonfires, now proceeding on its long-drawn way. The Russian authorities have spared no efforts for the relief of these traveling hordes. In district after district barracks (shelters) have been constructed, and feeding stations put up. An eye witness describes how the railway stations are posted with bills in strange tongues, Lettish, Finnish, Estonian, as well as in the official Russian language that the on-coming procession may find their immediate way to a sorely needed meal. The British unit which has already started for Petrograd is under the patronage of Lady Georgina Buchanan, the wife of the British ambassador.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

STATE COLONIES ARE PROPOSED FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

Committee in Britain Says Ideal Settlement Would Be Village of at Least 100 Families

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The settlement of discharged soldiers and sailors on the land forms the subject of the first part of the final report of the departmental committee appointed by the board of agriculture to consider the question in all its bearings with a view to the immediate launching of a feasible scheme. The committee is under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Verney, and also includes the Earl of Northbrook, Henry Hobhouse, Major-General Crutehley, G. H. Roberts, M. P., Leslie Scott, M. P., K. C., Vaughan Nash, Sydney Mager, and C. H. Padwick, with Mr. Floud as secretary.

After emphasizing the duty of the state towards those who have made sacrifices on behalf of their country, and the national importance of a scheme which will make the country less dependent upon imports for its food supply, as well as the necessity of preventing a possible flow of the male population to other countries, colonial and foreign, the report proceeds to outline a series of proposals for a closer land settlement in the home country. Satisfied that the small holdings act of 1909 has been instrumental in increasing the numbers of the population settled on the land, the committee recommend that the board of agriculture shall be empowered to acquire land on purchase or on lease, and to improve, manage, sell, or let the land, and they believe that the only possible system of land settlement by the state, is in the founding of colonies, on the ground of the necessity for social intercourse, of the lack of competition for large holdings as compared with small ones, and of the advantages derived from cooperative buying and marketing. The ideal settlement, states the report, would be a village of at least 100 families, all interested in the development of the land, but including among them those engaged in the trades subsidiary to agriculture. Speaking generally, it continues, the minimum acreage to be taken for a fruit and market garden settlement should be 1000 acres, and for dairying and mixed holdings, twice that area. The type of holding most likely to be suitable for men with no experience is that devoted to fruit and market garden crops, as such holdings can be made to produce a larger return per acre than other types of cultivation, and a larger number of holdings of this character can be created on a given quantity of land. Men can be quickly trained to grow fruit and vegetables. In many parts of the country, however, the report continues, small grass holdings are the most successful, while another type is the mixed farm of from 35 to 60 acres, comprising both arable and grass lands, which, if cultivated intensively, can be very successful. The committee think it of the highest importance that both pig and poultry keeping should be combined with each of the types of holding already mentioned, although they do not recommend poultry farming as a stable occupation.

On the relative merits of ownership and tendency they hold that the latter is preferable, both from the point of view of the state and the land owner, and they think that in the training of tenants the best method is to employ them at a weekly rate of pay until such time as they have acquired sufficient experience to justify their becoming tenants. Regarding the provision of capital, the committee are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to make direct advance to ex-servicemen taking up the holdings, but they recommend that, as an experiment, the state should take aside a small sum to be lent to cooperative societies established in connection with the state colonies. In the first instance, they say, the state might take up share capital on the basis of 5s. per acre, so that a credit bank could be started with a capital of £250 on a colony of 1000 acres. The society should be formed with the liability of the members limited by share capital under the Industrial and Provident Societies act, and in addition the state should guarantee deposits made by members. The total amount that would have to be provided by the state for this purpose in connection with the first three colonies, if they comprised 5000 acres, would not exceed £1250, so that the possible loss would be very small, and if the experiment proved successful, it might lead to a development of the scheme throughout the country. In course of time it is hoped that the societies would become self-supporting, and therefore self-governing.

On the question of rents, the report states that they should be sufficient to meet the interest on the cost of the land and the equipment, the statutory outgoings, and a reasonable allowance for repairs, insurance, management, etc. The committee estimate that the rent of a small fruit and market garden holding of four acres, provided with a cottage, pig sty, fowl house, and tool shed, and with a plot of 1½ acres planted with fruit trees, would be about £24 per year, and that additional land without equipment could be let at from £2 to £2 10s. per acre. The rent of a dairy or mixed holding of 25 acres, provided with a cottage and the necessary buildings, would be about £74 per annum, if the land was purchased at £40 per acre,

and additional land could be let at £2 2s. the acre.

In order that the scheme may have a fair chance of success the committee think that at least three colonies should be set up at once in different parts of the country, one fruit and market garden colony, one dairy colony, and one colony for small mixed farming, and that the sum first appropriated for the purpose should be about £2,000,000, to be charged on the consolidated fund, and advanced in installments as required by the board of agriculture. Proposals are also included in the recommendations of the committee for publicity campaigns in connection with the land settlement, in the event of its adoption by the government.

FRENCH PREMIER'S TRIP TO ITALY VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

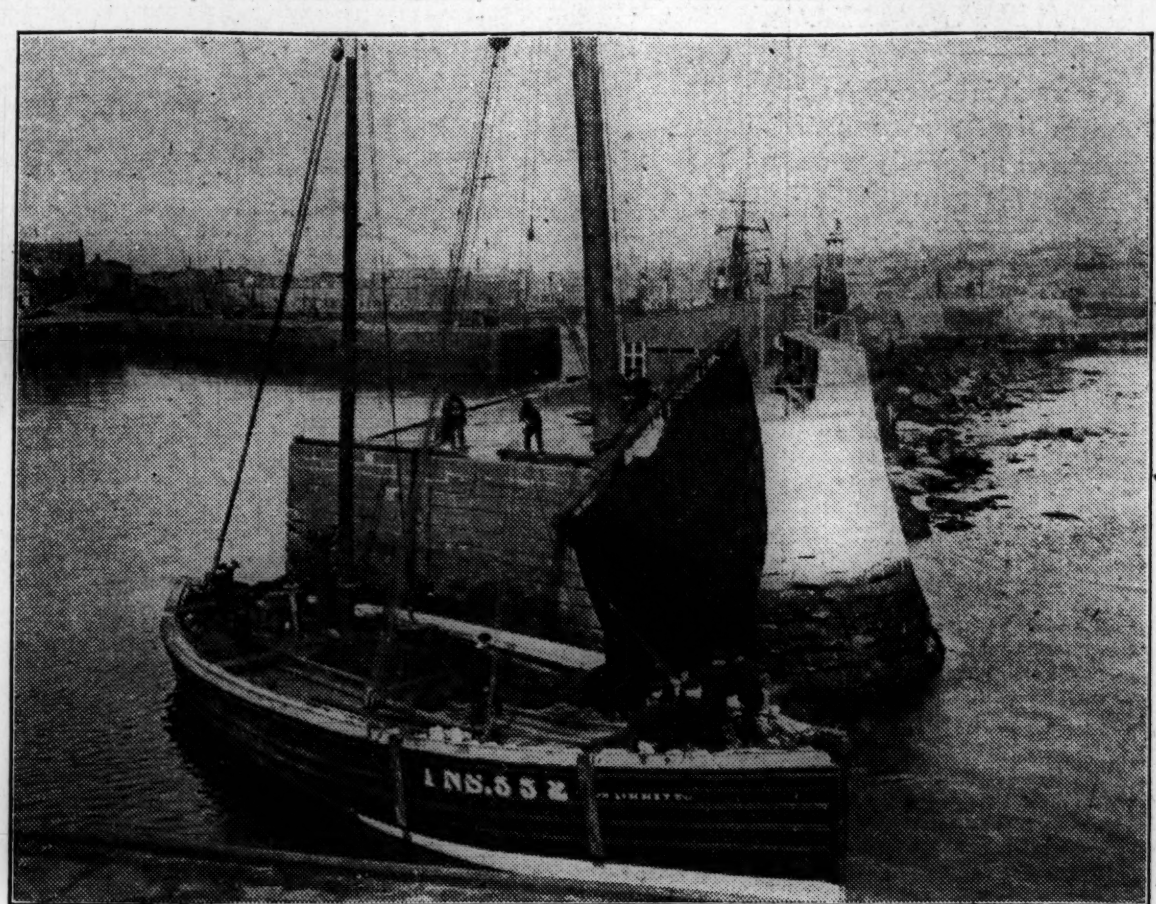
PARIS, France—It is 12 years, says the Temps, since a French cabinet minister has visited Rome officially. M. Briand and his colleagues are laying before the government of Signors Salandra and Sonnino, and before the Italian people, the homage and gratitude of France for the spontaneous action of Italy in placing herself by the side of the Allies. On the other side of the Alps, continues the Temps, it is thought that the coming of M. Briand will enable the Allies to appreciate more thoroughly the share which Italy is taking in the sufferings and sacrifices of the war. It is considered in Italy that France, Great Britain and Russia are not sufficiently enlightened on the difficulties of the mountain warfare which Italy is carrying on. The Italian people have realized, much more rapidly than had been anticipated by their government, the obligations which the great war had laid on them. They have been very sensitive to the doubts which the Germans are persistently spreading as to the sincerity of the peninsula's attitude. Italy has shattered the triple alliance, declared war on Turkey and on Bulgaria; she has taken part in the operations of France and Great Britain against the allies of Germany. The latter, nevertheless, has not made the declaration of war on Italy which the Italian government hopes for and expects, because if this step were taken it would clear up the situation, while leaving untouched the legal basis on which Italy has established her participation in the European conflict. Germany, with capital to the amount of three thousand millions invested in Italy, refuses to take this decisive step. Italy, on her side, has shown where she stands by throwing in her lot with that of the other powers of the entente. She affixed her signature both to the London agreement and to a whole-hearted alliance with the powers waging war against Germany, accepting thus spontaneously all the consequences of the conflict in which she entered voluntarily. She does not admit that the ambiguity of this situation should bring discredit on her good faith.

When Italy placed herself voluntarily and in spite of German offers, on the side of the triple entente, she was influenced more by the justice of the cause which she espoused than by the situation from a military point of view. Having confidence in the ultimate victory of a righteous cause she did not allow herself to be impressed by the first successes of the German arms. She set herself, by a prodigious amount of labor, to make good what her army was lacking in preparedness, and having accomplished this Italy went on her way, having, with her allies to bear with the unfortunate results of a lack of unity of action and of discipline which characterized the activity of the entente. The Serbian disaster, the Balkan checks, the length of the war, and its far-spread development, have caused momentary disappointment. At the present time the grave question of freights with its unfortunate economic consequences, is being felt by the Italian people. But for all that they do not swerve from the goal which they have set themselves. Signor Salandra's government is coping successfully with these fears which are apt to trouble the public conscience at times. The German and Austrian press deceive themselves if they count on a change of opinion in Italy, for the great majority of the Italian people support the policy of continuing the war until victory has been obtained.

PUNJAB LADY GRADUATES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Jus Suffragii, the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, remarks on the presence of lady graduates at the convocation of the Punjab University at the end of December. The success of these lady graduates, says the paper, is not only a matter of intense satisfaction, but also a source of encouragement to lady undergraduates to follow in their wake. The high honor of taking the Master of Arts degree in English belongs to Miss A. Dusat, B. A. Another equally notable success is that of S. Isur Ditt, B. A., who has now taken the degree of Bachelor of Teaching from the Central Training College, Lahore. Among the new bachelors of arts is Miss Frances Swift, B. A. Among the diploma holders of the Oriental examinations was Miss Nasib, a private student from the Sialkot district, who took the diploma of Munshi Fazil, or honors in Persian. Among those who passed the Shastri or honors in Sanskrit examination was Shrimati Kirpa Devi, a private student from Jullundur district.



(Photograph specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

Fishing boat sailing out of Wick harbour

SCOTTISH FISHERIES DURING PAST YEAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The fisheries of Scotland have always been one of the most important and remunerative of its industries and are carried on principally on the east coast and in the Orkney and Shetland islands. The herring fishery is the chief branch of this industry and employs many men and women at such centers as Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Aberdeen and Wick. These herrings for the most part are salted, and packed in barrels, and then exported to the continent, principally to Germany and Russia. In 1913 the exports of herrings to Germany amounted to 719,013 barrels, and to Russia 750,187.

During the whole of the past year the fishing industry has been subjected to the influence of the war and therefore the quantity of fish has been much reduced. This was due not to any pressure by Germany on the fishing fleets, but to the admiralty restrictions on fishing operations within large tracts of seas which formed the usual fishing grounds and still more to the withdrawal of a very large number of the fishing fleet for mine sweeping and other admiralty services.

Nevertheless, many engaged in the fishing industry have seen golden days owing to the increased value of fish, and in spite of the fact that practically all the newer and most efficient steam trawlers have been commandeered, the older boats have made some record catches. The total decrease in Scotland in the fish landed amounted to 4,600,000 cwt., or 67 per cent and £223,000 or 31 per cent in value, whereas the decrease in England and Wales was 4,340,000 cwt., or 43 per cent and £456,000, or only 6 per cent. The greater decrease in Scotland was accounted for by the interruption, or practically the suspension of the summer fishing on the east coast. Last year the summer fishing in Scotland was limited to a brief space at Shetland and Fraserburgh.

Some Scottish vessels, however, took part in the autumn fishing at Yarmouth, where, of the 185 vessels employed, 150 were Scottish. Here some enormous catches were made, one motor boat from Banff earned £567 for a night's fishing; a boat purchased for £650 earned £700 in a week; steam drifters made up to £4300 in less than two months, one netting £2400 in 11 days.

The export trade has suffered severely by the war. Usually the value of fish exported is about one half of the total fish landed, but last year it was less than one sixth. There was a large decrease in the export of dried fish to the Mediterranean and South America, in tinned herrings to the colonies and in fresh and salt fish which formerly went in large quantities to Germany and the Baltic ports.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The National Council Against Conscription, formed to oppose the passing of the national service act, has decided to continue its activities by giving assistance to those affected by the act, and by working to obtain its repeal. The decision of the meeting which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Smillie, met to consider the future of the council, was unanimous. The council state that a continued expression of the hostility against conscription which the passing of the act, they allege, has in no way diminished, is immediately necessary if the country is to be secured against any further extension of compulsory military service, and against its permanent establishment as part of the national life. On the ground that the reasons against the act are as strong as they were before the bill became law, the council seek to coordinate and make effective the widespread demand for its repeal, and propose to work for this object by the provision of speakers and literature, and by other methods, such as the organization of guidance for those appearing before the tribunals for exemption; the organization of systematic observation of the findings of tribunals; the linking up of existing bodies all over the country for the above objects, with a view to the avoidance of overlapping and the neglect of any areas where such bodies do not exist. In every district where there is a tribunal, the council advocates the establishment of an organization, or group of individuals, to advise those claiming exemption as to the correct method of advancing their particular claims, to watch all cases heard before the tribunals and to assist in the courts where necessary, noting any instances where inconsistency or hardship may occur, to report to the council all such instances, and any other facts arising on the administration of the act which demand the attention of the council, and to work for redress in such instances and, where desirable, to bring them to the attention of the public both locally and nationally.

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received from Alexander Thomson, parliamentary agent, United Kingdom Alliance, the following extract from a letter dated Dec. 23, 1915, received from the Rev. J. C. Kirby, Semaphore, South Australia.

Our two amending liquor acts are now law—The first in fulfillment of the referendum shuts the liquor bars at 6 p. m., but leaves the rest of the hotel open till 11 p. m. as a social center and for the sale of non-intoxicants.

The second act prohibits the sale of intoxicants to all persons under 21 years of age. It also abolishes all tied houses and brings the railway refreshment bars and all ships in the territorial waters under the 6 o'clock closing.

It stiffens the law against the sale of grog—giving the police the right to enter all places of refreshment on suspicion without the necessity of a search warrant, for a second offense making liable to imprisonment and for a third to hard labor. It abolishes the district licensing benches and establishes a board for the whole state and gives the board more powers. The board will have inspectors of its own over and above the police. The publican will lose considerable trade by 6 o'clock closing and so the act provides that all publicans may appeal to a government board and obtain a fair reduction of rent in proportion. The government also make a proportionate reduction of the licensing fees. Moreover, by our local option act we have carried "no increase" in most of the inhabited country, so the drink people of late make efforts to transfer licenses. The new act enables the people of the locality to object, and if they are in a majority the license can be transferred to their locality.

There is a marvelous increase of anti-drink sentiment in South Australia and numbers are in favor of state prohibition. The churches are much more awake re the evil of alcohol than they used to be.

COLONIAL WAR GIFTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The secretary of state for the colonies announces that the agent-general for Victoria, Australia, has received authority to pay the Serbian minister a further contribution of £4000 from the lord mayor of Melbourne's Serbian relief fund. A further sum of £1826 7s. 1d. has been subscribed by the people of Ashanti for the purchase of an aeroplane for presentation to the Royal Flying corps through the Overseas Aircraft fund. This is the fifth aeroplane to be presented by the people of the Gold Coast and its dependencies.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE WITH BRAZIL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The acting British consul-general at Rio de Janeiro, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M. V. O., reports that the present opportunity of extending their business in Brazil is one of which British firms would do well to take advantage. There are signs of a revival of the general demand for goods of all kinds. The financial difficulties of 1914, coupled with the outbreak of the European war and the closing up of Germany as a source of supply, caused Brazilian merchants generally to diminish their purchases as much as possible, and to continue selling out their stocks. These stocks are now becoming exhausted and will have to be replenished in the near future. British exporters should, however, bear in mind that there is still need for extreme caution in all their credit operations, and they should make careful inquiries as to the financial standing of any Brazilian firms with whom they may trade. There are many firms with whom perfectly sound business relations can be maintained.

The consul-general at Rio de Janeiro, states Mr. Drummond-Hay, has repeatedly urged upon British manufacturers the necessity of including among their staff, more particularly among their travelers, persons possessed of a knowledge of the Portuguese language. There is nothing more futile than to send out to Brazil British travelers who speak no other language than their own, and supplied with advertising matter in English. Yet this is frequently done. Correspondence with Brazilian firms should also be conducted in Portuguese. In the case of firms who manufacture machinery or goods of a technical nature, much is to be gained from the presence of a technical expert resident in Brazil and traveling about from place to place.

FRENCH SOLDIER'S LETTER FROM CORFU

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The letter of a soldier with a French contingent in Corfu is published in the Matin. It is dated January, 1916, and is as follows: Here we are established in Corfu. No incident marked our disembarkation which was effected very rapidly. When the inhabitants woke up one morning to find French troops occupying the principal stations of the island including the Achilleon, the magnificent and pretentious castle of the Emperor of Germany, they were somewhat surprised. But their surprise soon gave way to manifestations of friendliness. As soon as our bugle sounded the Marseillaise, the crowd cheered and took up the refrain. Our chief occupation is the reorganization of the Serbian army. The Serbs arrive every day and they have to be provided with clothing and food. What a wonderfully energetic people they are. After all they have endured, they are impatient once more to begin the fight against their barbarous invaders. They are absolutely destitute and yet you never hear a word of complaint.

I have been to see William's castle. It is "kolossal," made of native marble, heavily built and imposing, looking more like a fortress. A most wonderful view is to be had from its windows. The interior is just like a German museum. There is a great deal of silver gilt, many electric chandeliers, but the effect is not harmonious. The garden, however, is a marvel with its beautiful shady trees—orange and mandarin trees amongst rose and jasmin bushes. The climate is delicious, soft and spring-like. There are flowers everywhere. The town is gay and full of people. The women of the island wearing the national costume intermingle with the Serb soldiers equipped in their brand new uniforms. French and Serbs fraternize like old brothers-at-arms.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Sir George Paish, joint editor of the Statist, in the course of a lecture on "The Economic Strength of Great Britain," at the London School of Economics said no one would deny that Great Britain was standing the strain of war, both economically and financially, in a manner that had surprised the expectations of her friends. Great Britain's economic and financial strength had placed at her disposal the productive power of all the world, outside the enemy countries, over and above what the world needed for its own subsistence. In a complete 12 months of war she had not only been able to buy and to pay for nearly £900,000,000 of colonial and foreign produce and goods for home consumption and for war purposes, but she had found something like £350,000,000 of money for her allies, colonies, and customers in addition. She was able to make payments abroad for herself and friends to the extent of nearly £1,250,000,000—an operation which had never been accomplished by any country. She had also met her own war expense, amounting to £1,000,000,000. This enormous amount of money had been found with so much ease and facility that no one had felt the burden. Certainly no one had been compelled to go short of anything he either needed or desired, for never had wages been higher, never had profits been larger, and never had every one and everything been so fully employed.

In 1916 the economic and financial strength of Great Britain would be subjected to the severest test that could be applied to it, for the British people had now determined to put their full strength into the great task before them. They intended to maintain upon the seas a fleet even more powerful than that of last year, to provide their allies, colonies, and friends with loans of at least £400,000,000 and possibly £600,000,000, and to support in the field a force of about 4,000,000 men (in place of an average of 2,000,000 last year) at a total cost of £1,800,000,000, or even of £2,000,000,000.

In the current year it was obvious that Great Britain would need to realize a large amount of her foreign investments. How much would be needed for this purpose could not now be estimated. It would very greatly depend upon how far the British people could maintain their productions, and how far they could become more economical. At the present time, British investors still possessed a very large amount of American securities—as far as he could calculate over £600,000,000. Moreover, England possessed over £1,900,000,000 of Indian and colonial securities, about £350,000,000 of South American securities, and about £600,000,000 of securities of foreign countries in Europe and in Asia. And out of this great holding of foreign securities she should be able to find any balance of exchange that could not be supplied by means of exports of goods, the interest that was due on foreign investments, the great income from shipping, and the substantial income still being received from insurance and from other services rendered to other countries. At the end of the war Great Britain would stand just about where she stood at the beginning. She would have sold a great many of her foreign securities, but, on the other hand, she would have bought others from her allies, colonies, and customers, and on balance neither her home nor her foreign wealth was likely to be appreciably reduced. What she would have lost would be her new savings. This loss already amounted to about £600,000,000

and if the war lasted another year her loss would reach £1,000,000,000, in comparison with what her wealth would have been but for the war. Of course she would have created a new debt. Already the debt, including the pre-war debt, was about £2,200,000,000, and the debt charge and current government expenses, including normal military and naval expenses, was some £300,000,000. But it must be remembered that about £100,000,000 of this was interest which accrued to British investors and that a large part of this interest would still be available for new capital purposes. In spite of the new debt, or perhaps because of it, they might confidently expect that the nation after the war would have as much new capital for investment as before the war.

PLAN TO PREVENT WAR IS ADVOCATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROCHDALE, England—Mr. C. Roden Buxton, who has had noisy receptions at his meetings in other parts of the country, recently delivered a lecture in Rochdale on the settlement after the war, under the auspices of the Union of Democratic Control.

Mr. Buxton stated that he wished for the prosecution of the war until the objects of the Allies were attained, as he could not regard with equanimity, a peace which would leave Belgium and France in the lurch. He wished, however, to know what was the object for which they were making such great sacrifices, as he thought there was a danger that the war would drift on indefinitely, if there were no clear idea of the objects to be attained. The objects of the Union of Democratic Control, he said, had been misconstrued. It was neither a "peace at any price society" nor an association to fight conscription. Hundreds of its members were in the trenches and engaged on other work in connection with the war. It was a ridiculous thing to say that because men were engaged in the prosecution of the war, there was no time to think of what was coming afterwards. If they did not think, they ran the risk of getting a settlement which was quite out of touch with democratic opinion.

In connection with this question, the union stood for a settlement that would represent the utter failure of Prussian militarism, and of every other form of militarism, to attain its objects, and in addition, that would remove the serious grievances which made people warlike. Many of these grievances were connected with nationalities which had not got their rights, and many with the question of trade and access. In conclusion, Mr. Buxton advocated some scheme of international organization to prevent war, a step which, he contended, would be the only possible step forward which would compensate for the sacrifices that had been made.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—It was announced at a recent meeting of the South African National Union that that body was organizing an "All South African Week" at the time of the next Johannesburg agricultural show. The president mentioned that Great Britain had asked South Africa to be less dependent on the British factories at the present time, and instanced one industry which seemed to offer an opportunity for profitable investment, that of bottlemaking. Another member thought the sphere of woman's work could be greatly enlarged, and mentioned toymaking as a particularly suitable industry for women and girls.

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NEW PLAN VOTE TAKEN TODAY BY BROOKLINERS

License Question Proves Leading Issue of the Monday Town Elections With Bedford Cutting "Yes" Vote in Half

Brookline, voting today by precincts for the first time in its history, for limited town members, polled a small vote this forenoon. No one precinct had polled more than 150 votes up to noon. With a registration of about 6000 and contests in nearly every precinct, the voters appeared little interested. The town's heavy vote usually is not polled until late afternoon, but it is the general impression that not much more than half the total registered vote will be cast. The polls will remain open until 6 p. m.

There are to be 27 town meeting members elected from each of the nine precincts, nine for three years, nine for two years and nine for one year. In each precinct a group of 27 candidates was nominated. In some instances these groups were selected by a small number of citizens, without any general appeal to the voters. This resulted in considerable activity among those who felt that the selected groups did not fully represent the precincts and a number of other groups were then placed in nomination in all but one precinct.

The polls will be opened at 6 a. m. this morning. The voters in precincts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 will go to the town hall to cast their ballots; those of precincts 1 and 2 to Beacon hall at Coolidge corner and those of precincts 7 and 8 to Gardner hall, Washington street, near Washington square.

There is a possibility of many ballots being disqualified if voters are not careful in marking, as the names for the three, two and one-year terms are placed in separate brackets with instructions to vote only for nine of each. If more than nine names are marked, the bracket will be disqualified.

The election officers in precinct 6 will have 46 names to count and those in precinct 8 must count 44 names.

Town Meetings Monday

The license question proved the generally ruling issue at town meetings yesterday. Out of 21 towns in eastern Massachusetts 17 voted against license and four for license. Bedford lacked only 19 votes to turn to the "no" column. Middleton, Hull and Clinton were the other towns to vote "yes"; the first two continuing as in recent years, and Clinton going "yes" after a year in the "no" column.

Election reports from these towns are as follows:

Watertown—The town election here today turned almost wholly on the question of the use of the stockyards as a base of horse shipments, and the opposition to it was completely beaten.

George Fred Robinson, who has been chairman of the board of selectmen, and his son-in-law Warren W. Wright, chairman of the board of health, were the leaders of the opposition, and both were defeated for reelection, with all the opposition ticket.

The vote for the contested offices follows (* indicating election):

Selectmen—Curtis W. Bixby, Republican, 1194; Charles M. Abbott, Republican, 1158; Wendell W. Patten, Democrat, 1112; Edward Glancy, Democrat, 1071; Irving R. Coburn, Democrat, 1043; George Fred Robinson, Republican, 1003. Board of Health—For three years, Thomas F. Kelley 1129, Warren W. Wright 1093; for two years, Ezra C. H. Hartford 1172, Dr. J. R. Loring 1074; for one year, Dr. J. A. Boucher 1215, Alfred E. Lafayette 1044.

Others elected were: John C. Ford, tree warden; Harry W. Brigham, town treasurer; Clinton E. Holmes, assessor; Adolph C. Ely, Arthur S. Gray, school committee. Vote for license—Yes, 702; no, 1517. Last year—Yes, 741; no, 1283.

Arlington, Mass.—The annual election brought out a contest for a place on the board of public works. There were three candidates, Arthur Birch, Bert S. Currier and John L. Pichette. Arthur Birch won with 448 votes, Mr. Currier getting 392 and Mr. Pichette 251.

Other officers elected were:

Thomas J. Robinson, town clerk; Willis P. Howard, selectman for three years; Omar W. Whittemore, assessor; Myron Taylor, treasurer; Edward A. Bailey, collector of taxes; George McK. Richardson, auditor; John A. Bishop, Lindsay K. Foster, Charles C. Warren, school committee; Dr. Laurence L. Peirce, board of health; Joseph C. Holmes, commissioner of sinking fund; Henry Hornblower, trustee of Pratt fund; James P. Parmenter, Arthur J. Wellington, trustees of public library; Daniel M. Daley, tree warden. License—Yes, 231; no, 762. Last year—Yes, 381; no, 1372. The citizens by a vote of 416 to 321 voted to have assistant assessors.

Winchester, Mass.—A large vote was cast Monday, there being contests for water and sewer board and for the board of selectmen.

The officers elected were as follows: George T. Davidson, George B. Hayward, Charles E. Kendall, Frederick N. Kerr, Harry C. Sanborn, selectmen; George H. Eustis, treasurer; Edmund C. Sanderson, water and sewer board for three years; Arnold Whittaker, auditor; Percival B. Metcalf, assessor for three years; Clarence J. Allen, board of health for three years; George C. Coit, school committee for three years; Alfred B. Carhart, park commissioner for three years; Joseph L. S. Barton, cemetery commissioner for five years; A. William Rooney, collector

of taxes; Samuel S. Symmes, tree warden; Charles F. McCarthy, overseer of the poor for three years; Edgar J. Rich, library trustee for three years; Flavel Shurtleff, planning board for five years; Arthur W. Dean, planning board for four years.

At the evening meeting the following appropriations were made: Town bonds, \$57,000; schools, \$91,500; ways and bridges, \$45,455; fire department, \$15,000; police, \$15,000; street lights, \$11,250; town stable, \$7000; snow and ice, \$4000; water, \$25,100; interest, \$29,045; cemetery, \$3500; sewer department, \$10,700; assessing department, \$2850; auditing department, \$1100; clerical assistance, \$1700; collector's department, \$2350. License—Yes, 150; No, 831. Last year—Yes, 137; No, 649.

Winthrop, Mass.—In the voting Monday Selectman Winthrop Magee led the ticket with 978 votes. Selectmen Remby and Carr, the other two members, got 947 and 838 respectively. Albert S. Smith was reelected to the board of health over James B. Johnstone by 17 votes. Wesley Tyler, who sought reelection as water commissioner, was beaten by Theodore W. Jennings by more than 200 votes. Hollis O. Thomas was reelected to the board of park commissioners over James Royall. The other town officers were reelected without contest.

Belmont—John A. L. Odde, selectman; Charles H. Houlihan, town clerk; Royal T. Brodick, treasurer; Clarence O. Hill, Fred E. Poor, Thomas E. Créceley, assessors; F. Alexander Chandler, C. L. Shrader, school committee; Charles F. McGuinness, water commissioner; W. L. Underwood, board of health. License—Yes, 147; No, 766. Last year—Yes, 99; No, 407.

Concord—Appropriations: Schools, \$48,400; board of health, \$1500; library, \$4160; highways and bridges, \$30,000; poor department, \$5000; fire department, \$4500; police, \$6800; street lights, \$5000; town debt, \$11,000; water, \$4640; street sprinkling, \$5000; public grounds, \$1000; repairs to Main street, \$6000; motor fire truck, \$5800.

Dedham, Mass.—George D. Gibb, John J. Smith, John W. Withington, selectmen; Don Gleason Hill, town clerk; Thomas P. Murray, treasurer; George C. Stearns, overseer of poor; Waldo C. Hodgden, J. Y. Naves, Robert B. Worthington, library trustees; Charles E. Ziegler, assessor; Charles A. Turner, tax collector; John P. Kennedy, tree warden; Francis W. Lyons, Joseph H. Soliday, school committee; Mathew J. McGuinness, Frank E. Alexander, sewer commissioners; John W. Pratt, board of health; Henry M. Grady, Dr. Walter H. Young, trustees Elizabeth Fuller Capen fund. License, yes 342, no 1011; last year, yes 304, no 868.

Needham—David Murdoch, Samuel H. Vragg, George W. Baker, selectmen; Thomas Sutton, town clerk; Charles E. Stanwood, treasurer; Susan W. Fiske, overseer of the poor; H. T. Childs, assessor; John L. Twigg, tax collector; Mary C. Whitney, school committee; Edmund G. Pond, water commissioner; Norman A. Dubois, board of health. Appropriations—Town officers, \$9000; fire department, \$4730; police, \$3700; water, \$3000. License—Yes, 145; No, 580. Last year—Yes, 209; No, 694.

North Reading—Albert E. Barber, Joseph D. Gowing, Leslie A. Nichols, selectmen; Elmer B. Abbott, town clerk; Joseph D. Gowing, treasurer; Isaac A. Flint, Joseph D. Gowing, W. C. Carpenter, overseers of the poor; Joseph D. Gowing, three years; Isaac A. Flint, two years (to fill vacancy), assessors; Joseph D. Gowing, tax collector; Blanche W. Burditt, school committee; W. F. Law, road commissioner. Appropriations—Town officers, \$1600; schools, \$5000; board of health, \$300; highways and bridges, \$1830; fire department, \$1500; street lights \$2900; town debt, \$1700. License—Yes, 97; No, 129. Last year—Yes, 82; No, 121.

Reading—Edgar O. Dewey, Edwin L. Hutchinson, Otis B. Ruggles, selectmen and overseers of the poor; Willard F. Charles, town clerk; Ward C. Mansfield, treasurer; George E. Horrocks, Herbert M. Viall, tax collectors; William R. Clark, one year, Jesse W. Morton and Mrs. Ida A. Young, three years, school committee; Henry R. Johnson, water commissioner; Dr. E. M. Halligan, board of health. License—Yes, 152; no, 707. Last year—Yes, 204; no, 781.

Stoneham, Mass.—L. B. B. Gray, George R. Bainstead, Willie H. White, selectmen; W. Padilla Gray, treasurer; Walter C. Bancroft, Sidney A. Hill, Sylvester A. Lawrence, overseers of the poor; George W. Newhall, assessor; S. A. Lawrence, tax collector; Oliver W. Richardson, school committee; Lawrence E. Doucette, board of health. License, yes 240, no 710; last year, yes 238, no 692.

Wakefield—John J. Round, Earl H. Morton, John A. Meloney, Frank H. Hackett, Nathaniel E. Cutler, selectmen; Frederick S. Hartshorne, town clerk; George E. Walker, treasurer; George E. Zieker, overseer of the poor; George H. Stowell, assessor; Charles E. Walton, tax collector; Mrs. Eva G. Ripley, J. Low McMahon, school committee; Charles H. Leary, water commissioner; John M. Cameron, light commissioner; David Taggart, board of health. License—Yes, 513; no, 1150. Last year—Yes, 600; no, 1220.

Wellesley—P. J. Fitzpatrick, O. L. Schofield, H. A. Plympton, selectmen; John T. Ryan, town clerk; Fred O. Johnson, treasurer; P. J. Fitzpatrick, O. L. Schofield, H. A. Plympton, overseers of the poor; Job Monaghan, assessor; John H. Sheridan, tax collector; Sydney M. Williams, school committee; Francis C. Hersey, Jr., water commissioner. License—Yes, 36; no, 186. Last year—Yes, 165; No, 560.

TRIAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CHANGE IS ADVOCATED

Bill Reported in State Senate Provides for Appointment of Commission to Investigate the Situation and Report

Appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the advisability of abolishing the Massachusetts system of trial justices is provided for in a bill reported in the state Senate late yesterday by the committee on the judiciary. It is claimed that there are abuses of the system whereby trial justices are paid in proportion to the business coming before them instead of receiving salaries.

Trial justices are found as a rule in the larger towns which have no regular municipal court. In a few of the Massachusetts towns, trial justices are said to receive fees totaling more than the salary received by supreme court justices.

The Senate accepted the adverse report of the committee on metropolitan affairs on the petition and bill of Senator Hays that the term of office of the mayor of Boston shall be two years.

The bill providing that the service of a trustee writ on one member of a co-partnership shall be legal service on all the partners was rejected after a short debate.

The bill authorizing national banks to act as trustees, administrators and executors was postponed to Wednesday in order to give the Senate time to consider an amendment offered by Senator Perley.

The bill authorizing the city of Worcester to pension Fordis R. Bushnell was recalled from the Governor and laid over; a perfecting amendment will be added and the bill will be passed again.

The House yesterday refused to reconsider its vote of Friday rejecting the bill to forbid spraying of trees in bloom.

Consideration was postponed to Wednesday of the bill for returns of property of foreign corporations situated in the state and subject to local taxation.

After debate the House refused on a rollcall, 122 to 86, to postpone to Thursday consideration of the adverse report of the labor committee on the petition of John T. Fennell for regulation of the procuring of persons to take the place of employees during strikes, lockouts or other labor disputes.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill moved to substitute for the adverse report the original bill, which provided that any citizen of the state may make complaint of violation of the law for procuring persons to take the places of strikers, instead of leaving the matter for investigation by the state board of conciliation and arbitration. Mr. Kearney of Boston supported the bill. Mr. Collins of Edgartown defended the adverse report.

On a roll call the House refused to substitute, 118 to 91.

Mr. Bradley of Boston tried to have substituted for an adverse report of the committee on mercantile affairs a bill for the prohibition or regulation of the use of computing scales. The House refused to substitute by a heavy voice vote.

Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick's monthly statement of all committee expenses showed during February a total of \$925. The largest item was \$258 for the committee on water supply. Roads and bridges had \$183 and public institutions \$136.

Additional committee reports in the House were:

Election Laws—A bill to provide that in all factories and workshops in which it is necessary for employees to make complete change of clothing before going to work, lockers, closets or other receptacles with a lock and key for each shall be provided for the use of such employees; penalty \$20 for each offense.

Judiciary—Leave to withdraw on the petition of George C. Priel for a law to prohibit every city and town from making ordinances to interfere with the peaceful persuasion law.

Rules—Admitting the petition of the mayor of Chicopee that the city be authorized to borrow \$200,000 outside of the debt limit for the erection of a high school building.

Election Laws—Leave to withdraw on petition of Edward Fitzgerald for city elections in Chicopee without primaries; leave to withdraw on the petition for abolition of party designations in Newton city elections; leave to withdraw on the petition of Frank W. Thayer that liquor may be sold on election days after the polls close.

Social Welfare—A bill that state board of parole may grant a special permit to be at liberty from the state prison to a prisoner when he has served half of his minimum term if it appears to the board that he is likely to lead an orderly self-supporting life. If he is held on two or more sentences he may be eligible for release when he has served one half of the minimum in the aggregate. The bill also makes it permissive, instead of mandatory, for the prison commissioners to release a prisoner whose record shows that he has faithfully observed the prison rules. Leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Claus of Cambridge for indeterminate sentence in all cases of sentences of less than two years for felonies; leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Morrill of Haverhill that the element of charity be removed from operation of law for aiding mothers with dependent children.

Public Service—A bill to establish the office of second assistant clerk of the Charlestown municipal court and to fix salary at \$1200 yearly.

REGISTERING BILL OPPOSED AT STATE HOUSE HEARING

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, speaking before the public health committee of the Massachusetts Legislature today, declared that it was not the treatment he gave a patient that healed him and that all physicians who are honest will admit this fact relative to their own experience. As he expressed it, the improved condition of the patient came because "nature did the work."

The hearing was on a bill to allow registration of herbal doctors. In opposing it, the board of registration in medicine presented two witnesses who had been to an herbal doctor in whose interest the bill was said by the proponents to be drawn, to support the contention of the board that the doctor in question was not capable of diagnosing correctly.

Dr. Charles H. Cook of the medicine board, one of the witnesses, stated that the herbal doctor had diagnosed his case and told him that a certain function was perfectly normal. He had then submitted himself to Dr. Samuel H. Calderwood, chairman of the medicine board. Dr. Calderwood was presented to the committee and testified that after examination he had found a weak action of this function.

Dr. Cook had also been examined by Dr. Walter P. Bowers, secretary of the medicine board, who was then called to testify. The latter in reply to an inquiry from a committeeman as to his

opinion of the case, Dr. Bowers replied: "Perfectly normal."

The hearing on the bill to place incorrigible tuberculosis patients in state institutions was postponed to Thursday.

RELIEF FUND IS AIDED

Under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Boston an assembly, the proceeds of which will be donated to the British Imperial Relief Fund of New England and also applied to care for families of those who have enlisted from New England, was held at the Hotel Somerset last night. More than 1000 persons attended. Uniformed representatives were present from the British Naval and Military Veterans Association of Massachusetts, the Royal North-west mounted police, the Canadian infantry, the Highland Dress Association and the Second Royal Dragoons (Scotts Grays). Capt. Charles M. Rotch of Gov. McCall's staffs was present, representing the state and the Governor.

FIREMEN PROMOTED

Mayor Curley today announced the promotion of Frank J. Jordan from captain to district chief in the Boston fire department. Under his new rating he will receive \$3000 a year, a salary increase of \$1000. He joined the fire department in 1891 and is under civil service rating. The vacancy made in the department by this promotion is filled by Edward F. Doody of engine 21, advanced from lieutenant to captain with a salary advance from \$1800 to \$2000. He has been connected with the department since 1886, serving for a period as call man.

REVERE SEEKS TO ABATE TAXES

A lively discussion was heard by the legislative committee on taxation today on a bill presented by City Solicitor Andrew A. Cassassa of Revere which would take away all the powers now exercised by the county commissioners relating to the abatement of taxes assessed by the Revere assessors, and vest that power in the Revere municipal council. Among those who spoke in opposition were Attorney Frank W. Kaan of Somerville, representing the Squire estate in Revere; Representative Joseph M. Levenson of Chelsea, Attorney Clarence A. Warren of Chelsea, representing the Revere Beach Amusement Company, and Judge Samuel R. Cutler of Revere.

INCOME TAX PROPOSALS HEARD

The legislative committee on taxation heard considerable time today in a hearing upon the proposed amendments to the income tax proposition as offered by a committee of the Massachusetts Tax Association. Prof. Charles J. Bullock, in behalf of the committee, explained the proposed amendments which really consist of mere technicalities in the wording of the various propositions without changing any of the figures.

PARKMAN FOUNDATION URGED

Sylvester Baxter appeared today before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs to favor legislation filed with his own petition to incorporate the Parkman foundation under the control of a board of five trustees, three of whom are to be named by the supreme judicial court. Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan opposed the bill.

LIQUOR MEASURE ADVOCATED

Former Senator Michael J. Murray appeared before the legislative committee on legal affairs today in support of House bill 938 relative to permitting holders of liquor licenses the right to appeal decisions of the licensing board of the city of Boston. The bill provides that this court of appeal be made up of three superior court judges. William E. Weld, counsel for the Massachusetts brewers, said that a majority of two members of the licensing board had no to constitute themselves judge and jury, and jury.

NORTH BEACON STREET URGED

Representative Herbert A. Wilson of Boston appeared before the legislative committee on roads and bridges today in favor of a bill to provide for the laying out of North Beacon street in the city of Boston and the town of Watertown as a state highway. Representative Wilson presented a letter from Mayor Curley stating that Boston is willing to pay one half of this expense of this highway if the state will also contribute one half.

WAGE ASSIGNMENTS THE TOPIC

Opposition to the eight various bills relative to the assignment of wages began at today's hearing before the legislative committee on legal affairs. George M. Poland, counsel for the Jewelers Association of Boston, said that the proponents were for the most part actuated by a false sentiment or else the favoring of the bills was a bid for future political support.



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION IS READY FOR TRIP

United States Section Will Confer in Argentina With Other Delegates on Business Needs of Western World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States section of the international high commission on the facilitation of business in the western hemisphere is assembling in Washington today preparatory to leaving late this afternoon for Buenos Aires. They will go from here to Hampton Roads on the President's yacht Mayflower. There they will be transferred tomorrow morning to the cruiser Tennessee, on which they will make the rest of the voyage.

Members of the party were uncertain for a time whether Secretary McAdoo, who is chairman of the United States section, would be able to accompany them. Government business here, it was said, might detain him. At his office this morning, however, it was stated that he was going.

The members of the commission who, it is announced, are to be in the party are: Secretary McAdoo, Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary of the treasury; John Fahey, Samuel Untermyer, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Archibald Kains, Paul M. Warburg and the two assistant secretaries-general, J. Brooks B. Parker and Dr. C. E. McGuire.

In addition there will be aboard the Tennessee Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Untermyer. Including stenographers and interpreters, the entire party will number about 20.

According to information reaching here all the American republics with the exception of Cuba and possibly Ecuador and one or two others, will have representatives at the general meeting of the commission which opens in the Argentine capitol April 3.

In most cases, the delegation will be headed by the secretary of the treasury or the corresponding government official. The commissioners are to be in Buenos Aires about two weeks.

From there the United States section will go by rail to Santiago, Chile.

The Tennessee which in the mean time will have threaded the straits of Magellan will take them aboard again at Santiago.

They are to stop at Callao, Panama and Havana on the return voyage. Going to Buenos Aires, they call at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo.

The United States commissioners will carry with them a quantity of data, gathered in the last few months, concerning shipping, customs arbitration, customs regulations, banking facilities and credit postal and telegraph service, the metric system and other subjects bearing on the purposes of the high commission.

They have already made recommendations on some of these subjects.

UTAH SENATOR WOULD WARN OTHER NATIONS

(Continued from page one)

ance of a formal and official notice such as has been proposed, which, if not heeded, would, without minimizing our duty in the least, have the effect of embarrassing and weakening our moral standing if we should once more be under the sad necessity of seeking reparation for the destruction of the lives of our people. I repeat, sir, that I do not want war at any time, and I pray that it may not come now; but I would rather have war with all its sacrifices and suffering than that this nation, with its long history of heroism and glory, should play the part of a nation which is a supere national duty, because it places a greater value upon its ease than upon its honor.

"Nothing in the long run can be more certain to bring trouble upon us than a policy of timidity and vacillation. Such a policy is not in keeping with American traditions or spirit. It is the duty of a self-respecting nation to stand, and to stand firmly for the rights of every citizen, however humble, against foreign aggression from any source, however powerful. If the individual owes the duty of support and obedience to the government, surely the government owes him the reciprocal duty of protection.

"There is a demand on the part of a good many people that we shall prohibit the exportation of munitions of war. I am opposed to any such embargo for two reasons: First, because it would clearly constitute a breach of neutrality, and, second, it would inaugurate a policy from which the United States in the future might become the greatest sufferer, since, if we should be attacked by a great nation possessing overwhelming military strength, we might be dependent upon neutral countries, at least in the early stages of the conflict, for a supply of munitions with which to repel the attack."

MICHIGAN FARMERS TO MEET

CADILLAC, Mich.—The problems of northern Michigan, how to best meet them, the progress being made in northern Michigan and other matters of great interest to this section of the state will be discussed at a farmers' congress which will be held here the latter part of March, says a special to the Grand Rapids Press.

PRESIDENT WINS ON TWO TEST VOTES IN HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

dent, due to the introduction of the warning resolutions.

"It has openly been charged that the President wants war," he said. "All the imps of perdition never devised a greater lie. The President is standing for the sovereignty of the government and is not willing to surrender the rights of a great nation."

Representative Campbell of the rules committee followed with a notice that, if the previous question of the rule is voted down, he would offer a substitute simply warning Americans of the danger of traveling on the armed ships of belligerents; if the previous question is not voted down after four hours of debate, Mr. Flood would move to lay the McAdams resolution on the table.

"It is said the McAdams resolution checked the arm of the President. The administration's letter to the powers regarding the rights of merchantmen to arm really closed the administration's power to insist that this nation would assert the right of Americans to travel on armed ships," Mr. Campbell went on.

"The nations of Europe are fighting for their very existence. The one thing for us to do to avoid war is to warn American citizens to keep off armed merchantmen."

Representative Harrison, Mississippi, administration leader, followed with a plea for non-partisanship.

"The issue is clear-cut, although some try to confuse and muddle it," he said. "If the rule is defeated you will send joy to foreign capitalists and stab your own President in the back. It is said this position will bring war. It is said that the President wants war. How ridiculous!—that man who has not only preached peace but practiced peace."

Representative Chipfield, Illinois, Republican member of the rules committee, who followed Mr. Harrison, said the President's policy meant either war or humiliation.

"The man who speaks for peace is not a coward or poltroon," said Representative Chipfield. "The people of Illinois are not intoxicated by profits of the ammunition trade. Never will the American people shed blood except for great principles."

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts was applauded by Democrats when he began.

"This fight is on the previous question," he said. "The McAdams resolution is stopped if we are given a chance to vote. This rule is not a gag rule."

Representative Bennett of New York, Republican, who conferred with the President yesterday on the submarine situation, followed.

"If the gentlemen wanted a fair vote why didn't they give us the right to amend the McAdams resolution?" he asked.

"A man who votes for tabling the resolution and is actually for a warning is a coward," said Representative Lenoir. He received tremendous applause from his Republican colleagues.

Representative Fitzgerald started Democrats by saying he would vote against tabling the McAdams resolution.

"I do not believe we should jeopardize the nation because a few foolhardy persons take passage on armed ships," he said. He added, however, he would support the rule.

Representative Farr, Pennsylvania, Republican, said he would vote to table the resolution.

"This will prevent war with Germany," he said.

Representative Graham of Pennsylvania said the real issue was "whether Congress will attend to business belonging to us and allow the President to attend to his own."

"The time for considering a declaration of war is when it comes, but there is no war on the horizon of our country today," he concluded amid loud applause.

The rules committee of the House made it possible for that branch of Congress to go on record today on the question whether the President of the United States represents the will of the people in upholding international law in his handling of the submarine question, or whether the practice of civilized nations from time immemorial should be repudiated and Americans warned to keep off merchant ships armed for defensive purposes.

The committee agreed Monday on a rule providing for four hours' debate of the McAdams resolution and for 45 minutes' debate for each side on the rule. With roll calls on the previous question, the rule itself and on the motion to lay on the table it was expected that the question would be prolonged.

The opinion Monday night was that the result would show a clean-cut majority for the President's policy. The presence of William Jennings Bryan in the city has been a puzzle to the leaders in Congress.

While the rules committee was meeting Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania telephoned invitations to senators and representatives to lunch with William J. Bryan at 1 o'clock at a hotel near the Capitol. About 20 members of Congress were invited, most of whom are strong advocates of a warning resolution. Others were opposed to preparedness.

Mr. Bailey declined to make public his entire invitation list but some of the invited were Senators Kern and Vandaman and Representatives Callaway and Slayden, Texas; Helvering and Ayres, Kansas; Tillman, Arkansas; Steele, Pennsylvania; Hensley, Missouri; Stephens and Shallenberger, Nebraska; Gordon, Ohio; Dill, Washington; Van Dyke, Minnesota; Sisson, Mississippi, and Tavenner, Illinois.

CONGRESSMEN RETIRE; CANNOT FOLLOW WILSON

Representatives Page of North Carolina and Sherwood of Ohio Announce That They Will Withdraw From Politics

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The extent to which American politics have been disrupted by international controversies was shown today by the announcement of Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, Democrat, Ohio, that, like Representative Page of North Carolina, he will withdraw from politics owing to his inability to agree with President Wilson.

Representative Sherwood, whose home is in Toledo, O., is an anti-preparedness Democrat. He declared today that he would vote with the President in today's crisis, but that his vote would be followed by a letter to his constituents declining to again seek renomination or election.

"I will give my people time to pick a big army man for my successor," he said.

In a statement wherein he declares that the loan of \$500,000,000 to the Allies has destroyed the semblance of neutrality of the United States, Representative Page, who is a brother of the ambassador to the court of St. James, announced Monday night that he would retire from public life because he could not follow the foreign policy of the administration.

Without opposition within his party in North Carolina Mr. Page, in an open letter to his constituents, declines to stand for renomination.

"Referring to the loan to the Allies the brother of the American ambassador to Great Britain says:

"Jesus Christ never uttered a more profound truth than when he declared 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.'"

"The loan of \$500,000,000 to England by American capitalists, to say nothing of the profits of munitions manufacturers, has destroyed the semblance even of neutrality in the United States, and will probably lead us into war. I have no pro-German, nor pro-anything sentiment or inclination other than pro-American. I realize very forcibly my obligation to my immediate constituency, and to the American people. I will not stultify my conscience or stain my hands with the blood of my countrymen; neither will I do violence to my conscientious convictions of duty, thereby forfeiting my self-respect."

"And now, while, so far as I am informed, I would have no opposition for renomination in the approaching primary, I desire to announce I will not be a candidate for the nomination."

Other portions of Mr. Page's statement indirectly criticized President Wilson for asking members of Congress to vote on foreign relations that belong particularly within the hands of the executive.

MILL TAX FOR SCHOOL BILLS HEARING TOPIC

(Continued from page one)

is not stingy and is always ready to help those who need help, but this bill proposes to enable some favored communities to stick their hands into the treasuries of other favored communities. This proposition was first introduced in 1871 and again in various years. In 1897 it passed both branches, but was vetoed by Governor Wolcott in a strong document showing the absurdity and injustice of such legislation.

John J. Coady, city solicitor of Attleboro, against the bill, called attention to the fact that it contained no guarantee that the cities and towns which received this state aid should use the money for educational purposes, or that they should be required to maintain their previous rate of taxation for the support of their local schools. He indorsed all the objections to the bill made by the Boston representative.

Ernest H. Vaughan, city solicitor of Worcester, was against the bill because, he said, it was wrong and he brought forward objections to show how the bill would bear hard on places with high valuations compared with the number of children.

Further objection to the bill was made by James A. Halloran, town counsel for Norwood, the town which had been used by Mr. Devlin to illustrate his point that it had "cleaned house," got rid of its absurdly low valuation, and now had a correspondingly low rate of taxation for support of schools and was getting equally good results. He objected to the idea proposed back of the bill.

Opposition was made by R. W. Haines, superintendent of schools of Dedham. Harold E. Sweet for Attleboro, emphasizing the point that there was no guarantee required in the bill that cities and towns should continue to appropriate as much money as formerly for their public schools, and others also spoke against the bill.

PROVIDENCE HAS TWO NEW PLAYERS

BROOKTON, Mass.—Frank Kane of Whitman, who played the outfield for the Brockton Colonial league club last season, and who was sold to the Brooklyn Federal league club, and C. F. Peters, who pitched for the Brockton club, will be members of the Providence International league club next season. Kane was one of the best outfielders in the Colonial league last season, and Pitcher Peters who rated as one of the leaders.

FOSTER HEARING ON LYLE CHARGES IS OPENED TODAY

Committee on Rules Hears Long Statement in Which Basis of Action Is Reviewed

Representative James M. Lyle of Gloucester, before the legislative committee on rules today elaborated upon his charges of collecting money for highway improvement in Rockport made last week before the committee on roads and bridges against Representative Harry C. Foster, also of Gloucester.

Speaker Cox, as chairman of the committee on rules, announced in opening the hearing that all witnesses who appeared would be put under oath. Mr. Lyle was sworn at once and introduced Weston U. Friend of Gloucester as his counsel. He then read a carefully prepared statement comprising all the charges he had to make against his colleague, Mr. Foster.

Mr. Lyle told of a number of instances of persons who had told him of sums of money collected by Mr. Foster from various individuals and firms. Several were visited by Mr. Lyle and they told him personally of having contributed various sums to promote the movement. Names of men and firms were given by Mr. Lyle, who proposed that they be summoned as witnesses.

Harry Dutton, of the firm of Houghton & Dutton, was the first witness called after Mr. Lyle read his statement. Mr. Dutton testified that Mr. Foster came to him in his office one day, he thought late last fall, and asked him who were interested in the Rockport-Gloucester road bill. Witness named Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Foster said he had seen him; witness then named George V. Harvey, and telephoned to Harvey asking if he would see Foster. On a second occasion Mr. Foster came to the witness' office and said he must have some money for the road bill. Witness told him to go and see Mr. Harvey.

Cross-examined by Fred J. Daggett, counsel for Mr. Foster, witness said there was no proposal that the money was to be used for an improper purpose, and he understood it was to be used for retaining counsel.

Sylvanus Smith, Jr., of Gloucester, a coal dealer and secretary and treasurer of the Ten Associates, who own about 75 acres of land near the proposed road, said Mr. Foster called on him about Dec. 15 and told him about the bill. He said "Lyle is putting the bill in, but he has no influence and I am looking out for it." He asked the associates to contribute, stating that Mr. Harvey had given some money and had proposed that the associates ought to contribute \$50 toward the cost of presenting the bill. The witness said he had no authority to contribute without a vote of the associates, and Mr. Foster then proposed that he call a meeting of the associates to act on the matter.

On redirect examination Mr. Smith said he used his influence to prevent a contribution by the associates toward the fund; he said he talked the matter over with his father, who had been representative and senator, and his father had said there was no need whatever for collecting money to get the bill through, and that in his opinion it was irregular for a legislator to be collecting money, especially in connection with legislation coming before his own committee.

Charles A. Way, president of the Ten Associates, a resident of Gloucester, real estate dealer with offices in Boston, said Mr. Smith called him on the phone one day and said he could not be bothered any longer with Mr. Foster hounding him all the time for money, and Mr. Way asked that Mr. Foster be sent to him. The next day Mr. Foster called on Mr. Way. Continuing, he said:

"I asked Foster what the money was needed for, and he replied that he would have no trouble in getting the bill through his own committee, but after the bill left his committee, he said, there might be need of money; 'I don't need to tell you what it will be needed for,' Foster said. The next day I came to Boston with Foster, and we went to Harvey's office. As we were coming out Foster said to me 'Now give me that \$50.' I said, Foster, I don't like the looks of this thing, now tell me what you need this money for. He said 'I've got to give it to a lawyer.' I asked him who the lawyer was and he said 'Thomas Walsh.' I said 'That's the Governor's brother, and he's a Democrat; I don't believe he can do us much good; why don't you get Terry?' (Clifford B. Terry of Gloucester). I told him that Terry was attorney for the associates, and was a good man. He said 'Terry is a good fellow, and perhaps we can use him later, but Walsh is the fellow we want now, because he knows how to get bills through.'"

"Later I went to the office of Tom Walsh and found that he was not interested in the bill; Foster then told me that the attorney he referred to was a Robert Walsh. I said 'Why Robert Walsh is a friend of Mr. Martin's' (proprietor of the Turk's Head Inn), and Foster gave me to understand that was the man."

In answer to a question by Mr. Daggett, attorney for Mr. Foster, Mr. Way said that he had absolutely no reason for bringing in the name of Thomas Walsh, former Governor Walsh's brother. Mr. Daggett asked him if he hadn't got it straight that it was some other Walsh, to which Mr. Way replied that he had.

"I don't know what he meant by that," continued Mr. Way.

Fred A. Shackelford, a real estate operator in Gloucester, forestalled questioning by Mr. Daggett by requesting permission to make a statement in the beginning. He then went on to say

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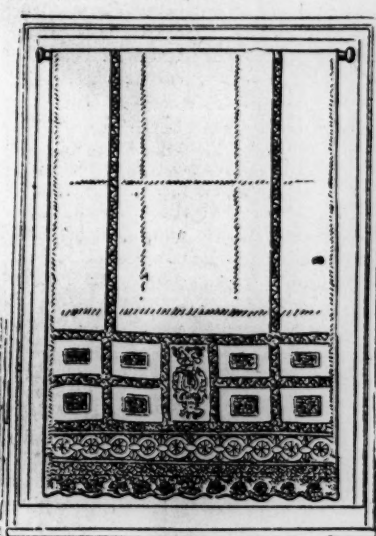
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IDAHO SEEKS TO EXTEND ENGLISH WALNUT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The establishment of the English walnut industry in southern Idaho is one of prominent interests before horticulturists and farm institutes this season. The industry has been generally placed in the citrus belt of California, but its development in Oregon of late years, and a recent investigation into the history of some pioneer trees in southern Idaho which in another season will have reached 50 years, portend an enlargement of the area.

Commercial development of the better varieties were begun in 1867 by Joseph Sexton at Santa Barbara and by Felix Gillet of Nevada City, Cal., in 1871. The former introduced the tender species from France, the latter the hardy varieties from France. Among others John Rock of Niles, Cal., introduced hardy varieties from France and from his nurseries came the special strain of Franquette, which Mrs. Emily Vrooman was led to set out in her orchard as far north as Santa Rosa.

Mrs. Vrooman's orchard became the basis of exploitation in introducing the better type of walnut farther north in California, Oregon and Washington.

While these developments were taking place in California, a pioneer engineer in the Boise basin, La Fayette Carlee, started a nursery in Boise which was in charge of an experienced nurseryman. Trees and shrubbery from many parts of the world were imported to test their adaptability to the warm banks of the Boise river; and in 1867 these experiments included an order of hard and soft shell English walnut seeds from Phoenix, Ill. Nine of these soft shell trees were planted in Boise, where they are now mammoth trees of proven hardiness, and the remainder were distributed in other sections. Some of these trees, it is estimated by those in whose yards they stand, bear an average of 10 bushels of nuts per year.

J. F. Littor, an expert horticulturist of Boise, affirms that while these old pioneer seedling trees have proved satisfactory, grafted trees will be eminently more so, as the yields from such trees are more uniform and larger. His own and the new orchards being planted are of the grafted trees, although these are more costly to procure than the seedlings, and the present commercial orchards on the Pacific coast are largely seedlings.

Some of the trees set out in recent years have begun bearing early and produced fruit in their second year as a result of planting the grafted tree. The impression that it takes many years for the walnut to bear is based on experience from seedling trees.

SHIELDS BILL CHANGE DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate this afternoon defeated the Hastings amendment to the Shields water power bill 44 to 13.

PEANUT OIL INDUSTRY IS TO BE EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

GRANBURY, Tex.—Diversification in general and peanuts in particular have increased so in this section, says a Dallas News special, that the Granbury Cotton Oil Company has ordered the machinery necessary for peanut crushing and will commence making peanut oil, meal and cake this year.

"I believe peanuts are here to stay, that it is going to be a big business, and so we have prepared to enter the peanut oil field," said D. C. Cogdell, president of the company.

"My belief is that lots of cotton oil mills in Texas will begin crushing peanuts this year, and it is only a question of time until every small mill in the state will be at it. In a way it is very surprising that this hasn't come about before. But the business has always been controlled by a close corporation, and outsiders couldn't get into it, or gain an understanding of the importance and possibilities of peanut oil."

"But now the cotton oil mills are finding out for themselves what it amounts to and are getting into the game. I believe that peanut cake is the very finest kind of feed and that peanut oil ranks with olive oil. This business certainly has a bright future. The peanut has no enemies. The farmer can make money out of it and good money, too. It is the coming crop in the sandy land all over Texas."

SIXTY COURSES AT DARTMOUTH THIS SUMMER

HANOVER, N. H.—For the summer session of Dartmouth College, the director, Prof. James L. McConaughy has made arrangements for over 60 courses in a wide variety of subjects which will be offered under a staff of 30 teachers, says the Springfield Union.

Admission requirements will be waived this year, but all work will be of a college grade, and only those competent to profit by such work should enter. The trustees have voted to continue their offer of free tuitions to teachers, principals and superintendents of New Hampshire schools who wish to take advantage of the courses which will be offered in education and school administration. Particular emphasis is being laid on this department.

A feature will be the courses in the drama given under Prof. A. H. Licklider and Jack Randall Crawford. Instruction will be given in festivals and pageantry for school and community, dramatic literature, contemporary continental drama and Shakespeare.

SAMUEL ABBOTT TO SPEAK

Samuel Abbott, lecturer and editor, is to speak on "The Romance of American History" before the Roxbury Historical Society tomorrow night in the G. A. R. hall, municipal court building.



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JEW TO MEET SOON TO PLAN FOR CONGRESS

Preliminary Arrangements for Great Gathering to Discuss Position of Jew in Europe to Be Held Late in March

"Are the Jews of America in a position to act as sponsors for the rights of Jews in European countries?" is to be a leading question at the Jewish congress to be held soon. Preliminary arrangements for the long delayed congress will be formulated at a conference in Philadelphia Sunday, March 26. Boston will send seven delegates and seven alternates.

The agitation for a Jewish congress on a democratic basis was started soon after the commencement of hostilities in Europe, but little progress was made owing to the divergence of opinion among the several Jewish factions. Now the movement has been revived and though it does not appear that the separate groups can easily be made into a solid unit, it is expected that arrangements for the congress will be completed.

The Jews in this country are divided into three groups: The Zionists, looking to the return of Palestine to the Jews as an autonomous Jewish state; nationalists, who uphold the theory of Americanism and claim that the emancipation of Jews cannot come through the acquisition and establishment of a Jewish principality, that equal rights in the lands of their adoption are the only solution to the Jewish problem; and neutrals, who regard the movement as threatening to create prejudice among the non-Jewish elements.

The congress, once assembled, with a democratic tinge in it, will undoubtedly be the center of many recommendations from a gathering of Israelites never paralleled in the annals of Jewish history. The issues involved will run from the creation of Jewish envoys and emissaries to a peace tribunal after the war.

The question, however, is not so much of Palestine. The nationalists, of which the American Jewish committee is the constituted head, are more concerned with the distribution of relief than it is with the desire of securing a Jewish kingdom. According to their belief it would be unwise for American Jews to select peace missionaries.

To ask recognition from a peace congress by an unauthorized or self-constituted Jewish-American delegation would undoubtedly jeopardize the chances for more Jewish equality, since the envoys will surely resent such an attitude undertaken on the spur of the moment, they say.

The nationalists further assert that if the Jews laid claim to representation in the peace congress they would initiate an unheard of movement which would tend to incite all the other smaller and weaker nations to ask the restoration of their status as independent nations as they were centuries ago.

Hence the nationalists are willing to consider measures of relief, immigration, and American institutional propaganda. They are not ready to compromise with the Zionist element who would have Jews migrate to Palestine and cultivate a deserted and undeveloped area laid waste by the Muhammadans.

Palestine, they further assert, may be the cradle of Jewish traditional renaissance. It may be the fondest desire of the pious and orthodox to return to the land of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. But the modern Jew, nevertheless, prefers a civilized country rather than a country barren of the opportunities which America offers.

UNITED STATES SHIPS PAY MOST IN CANAL TOLLS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PANAMA, C. Z.—That United States vessels are paying more to go through the Panama canal than foreign ships of the same tonnage, and that the canal treasury is not receiving the amount of tolls Congress provided that it should receive, is made clear by the canal records showing what tolls different ships have paid. These records prove that many foreign ships have benefited over United States vessels of the same size as much and even more than \$100 on each voyage through the canal. These conditions not only enable the foreign ships to give lower freight rates, but prove that Congress should legislate to remove the discrimination against United States vessels.

PARADE ROUTE IS ANNOUNCED

Route of the evacuation day parade in South Boston will be as follows:

Form at Farragut road and East Fourth street and then proceed to East Broadway, to G street, around Thomas park, to Telegraph street, to Dorchester street, to West Broadway, to Dorchester avenue.

The mayor's reviewing stand will be in front of the Parkman school on West Broadway, between B and C streets; the chief marshal's reviewing stand on A street.

Congressman Edward Keating, who will be the chief speaker at the Evacuation day dinner in the municipal building the evening of March 16 is expected to arrive in Boston with Mrs. Keating next Thursday morning.

PROMISED PARK IMPROVEMENTS INQUIRED ABOUT

Boston City Council Addresses Questionnaire to Commissioner as to Plans Outlined

Certain promises made by Mayor Curley are being inquired into by the city council. Certain improvements talked about by the park and recreation department are also recalled in six questions voted by the city council yesterday afternoon and forwarded to John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department. The council wants to know why several plans and improvements proposed repeatedly by Mayor Curley had never been advanced so far as any one knows beyond the talking stage. Councilman John J. Attridge introduced the order which was passed asking Chairman Dillon:

"What plans, if any, has the commission for the improvement of the North End park and pier?"

"What progress has been made, if any, on the Parker hill playground proposition?"

"What use does the commission feel the income of the Parkman fund should be devoted to for this fiscal year?"

"What has the commission done at Governors island to date for the improvement of the same and the cost thereof; also what improvements are intended and what is their estimated cost?"

"What plan, if any, has the commission under consideration for the planting of trees throughout the city?"

"What has been done for or is contemplated for the erection of a horticultural building in the Fenway?"

Resolutions calling for the repeal of the East Boston Marginal Freight Railroad Company franchise for the laying of tracks in certain streets of East Boston were passed by the city council, sitting in executive session last night.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan will lay the resolution before a legislative committee that has been considering the railroad company's request for an extension of the franchise so that additional streets will be included in the track-laying privilege.

Upon receiving a letter from the civil service commission to the effect that the proposed appointment was in violation of the civil service laws, the council voted five to one against confirming the appointment of John J. Sullivan, clerk of the Democratic city committee, as a constable in the city registry department. Last week the council rejected another appointment for constable made by the mayor.

An order introduced by Councilman Kenna was passed unanimously to the effect that hereafter all appointees to the position of council appear before that body for examination before confirmation is voted.

Mayor Curley's recent announcement that he favors the immediate construction of the proposed West Roxbury municipal building, plans for which were drawn during Mayor Fitzgerald's administration, caused Councilman Attridge to introduce an order, which was passed, requesting the mayor to order the immediate construction of the South End municipal building, for which \$100,000 is now available. According to Mr. Attridge, land for the building was purchased at Shawmut avenue and West Brookline street.

The council passed Councilman McDonald's amendment to the city lighting ordinance so that this ordinance shall not be construed to interfere with the rights of labor pickets to exercise peaceful persuasion, as authorized by statute.

Petition of Thomas H. Glynn and others for the establishment of a branch library at Meeting House Hill was received. The art commission reported to the council that it does not see the necessity of moving the Lincoln Emancipation statue from Park square.

DEBATE OPENED FOR PROHIBITION IN ALL CANADA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
OTTAWA, Ont.—Yesterday the Canadian Parliament discussed the proposal to enact nation-wide prohibition. The debate will be continued on Monday next. Only two speakers expressed opposition to prohibition legislation, one of whom was W. G. Weichel, a German-Canadian and the other L. J. Gauthier, a French-Canadian.

It is likely that nation-wide prohibition will be adopted. There will, however, be enacted legislation making provincial prohibition more effective. As it is now provinces have the power to prohibit the sale of liquor but have not the power to prevent its importation for personal use. The proposed Dominion legislation will, where a province has adopted prohibition, on the expressed wish of the province, prohibit the importation of liquor into it.

ORGANIZE TO GROW PEANUTS
DECATUR, Tex.—At a large meeting of farmers here an organization was perfected for stimulating interest in the planting and marketing of peanuts, says a Dallas News special. J. C. Patterson of Austin, representing the state agricultural department, County Judge Walker and Mayor T. L. St. Clair, made remarks.

RADCLIFFE TO BE REPRESENTED
Miss Charlotte Bruner '17, president of the Radcliffe College Athletic Association, is to represent the college at the athletic conference to be held March 17 and 18, at Wellesley College. Sargent freshmen defeated the Radcliffe juniors in basketball, 26 to 14.

PLAN B BILL RECEIVES VETO OF GOVERNOR

Three Measures Are Returned to the Legislature Without the Signature of Mr. McCall Who States His Position

Included in three vetoes sent by Governor McCall to the Legislature late yesterday was that of the bill to amend the plan B form of city government so that the term of office of certain heads of departments would terminate automatically with acceptance by a city of the plan B charter. The other vetoed bills were those authorizing New Bedford to incur indebtedness for the widening of Union street in that city, and to increase the number of quail that may be taken in one day or in one year.

Shortly after the House received the veto message it sustained the Governor by a vote of 207 to 6 in his veto of the Dorchester improvement bill, returned without the approval of the Governor last week.

The plan B amendment bill, vetoed yesterday, was aimed to give city mayors, taking office under a new form of municipal government, a freer hand in city departments by permitting a choice of certain department heads in sympathy with the new administration. It was of special interest to the citizens of Cambridge, where Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood, a reform mayor, is handicapped by the presence in office of several officials who were appointed under an earlier administration.

Governor McCall stated in his veto message that immediate termination of office, rather than waiting until a successor was appointed, might lead to confusion and interruption of important city business.

The Governor said in part: "While it would be better to have this proposed change submitted by referendum to the voters of Cambridge, yet the extension of the application of the principles for which they have voted in order to give their present city government the same power that they have decreed for it in the future would not, in my opinion, make the absence of a referendum provision so vital an objection as to justify me in vetoing the bill."

"There is, however, a provision clearly objectionable and likely to produce results which I imagine were not contemplated by its authors. Instead of providing that the officers affected by the bill shall exercise the duties and powers of their respective offices until the nomination and confirmation of their successors, their tenure is at once terminated, and there is a grave question whether there would not be a paralysis in the departments of the city government affected, and a serious danger of vexatious and expensive litigation."

The New Bedford bill was vetoed because it authorized a further expenditure of \$150,000 outside the debt limit of the city for a proposed street improvement.

Already the Governor has signed three bills allowing New Bedford to expend a total of \$340,000 beyond the debt limit, and he felt that this was going far enough for the present.

In vetoing the quail bill, it was said that a proper consideration of conservation of game demands at least the approval of the fish and game commission before a bill is passed and the bill in question had not been submitted to the commission.

SCHOOL BOARD RAISES LEAVE OF ABSENCE QUESTION

On an order to permit teachers and members of the supervising staff of the department of manual arts to spend April 20 in attendance upon the annual meeting of the Eastern Arts Association in Springfield, Mass., on April 20 without loss of pay, presented and passed at a meeting of the school committee held yesterday afternoon, Michael H. Corcoran, former chairman, made the statement that he thought the whole question of leave of absence should be taken up and gone into. Every time the committee met, he said, there was a long list of leaves of absence with pay to be acted upon and he thought the entire matter should be considered by the committee.

A communication from the civil service commission questioned the legality of the employment of Dr. Arthur C. Jelly as medical inspector for the schools. The secretary of the committee presented records that showed Dr. Jelly to have been first appointed to the school service in June, 1906, and to have been appointed on tenure in June, 1911. Until September of last year the appointment was carried on the teachers' payrolls, when upon the appointment of 40 medical inspectors under the new organization it was transferred to the payroll for medical inspectors. He receives a salary of \$167 per month.

Juliette R. Hayward, master of the Gaston district, was granted permission to retire after 40 years of service with a pension of \$800 per year and the title of master emeritus.

The superintendent was authorized to make emergency appointments in evening and continuation schools for periods not to exceed 10 days.

George S. Penney, assistant military instructor, was authorized to take two companies of Brighton high school cadets to Somerville on the evening of March 27 to give an exhibition of close order drill.

DEMOCRATS MEET AND GIVE SUPPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Boston Leaders at Conference Agree to Back Mr. Wilson for a Second Term

Without taking formal action, a group of Boston Democratic leaders gathered at the Quincy House late yesterday, agreed that they would back President Wilson loyally for a second term nomination and would take steps immediately to counteract the anti-Wilson movement.

Among those who gathered to the support of the President were Mayor Curley, Martin M. Lomasney, Collector of the Port Edmund Billings, Surveyor Joseph A. Maynard, Chairman O'Leary of the state committee, Chairman McLaughlin of the city committee, Congressman Tague, former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, John F. McDonald, Luke D. Mullen and former Senator William Taylor.

It was announced yesterday that Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, a Bryan Democrat, had taken out nomination papers for alternate in the eighth district and would support Speaker Champ Clark for the Democratic nomination.

Former Senator Charles H. Brown of Medford has received a letter from Justice Charles E. Hughes in which the latter declines to allow his name to be used on the Massachusetts ballot as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. Mr. Brown had contemplated running as a Hughes delegate.

Walter H. Langshaw of New Bedford, treasurer of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation, announced his candidacy yesterday for delegate on the Roosevelt ticket in the sixteenth congressional district.

Roosevelt delegations are now complete in the sixth, seventh, ninth, thirteenth and fourteenth districts. In the sixteenth district only alternates remain to be named, and in the other districts complete lists are expected to be ready within the next few days.

APPALACHIAN CLUB LECTURE PROGRAM

Arthur A. Shurtleff, Boston landscape architect, is to give an illustrated talk on the clogging of the floor of the Crawford Notch with trees which cut off the views of the notch, of the mountains and of the national forest, at the meeting of the Appalachian Mountain Club, to be held in Huntington hall, Boylston street, Friday at 8 p. m. Lee Russell of Worcester Normal school will also speak. On March 22 at 8 p. m. Sinclair Kennedy

of Brookline gives a talk on "By Auxiliary schooner in French Oceania."

Plans already are under way for a tour under the auspices of the club to the Canadian Rockies, Alaska and Yellowstone national park, starting from Boston July 6. An expedition is to leave Boston in early July to go through the northwest passage in the Arctic ocean and to accomplish some observation work en route.

BEEKEEPING TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THREE DAYS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
AMHERST, Mass.—The annual beekeepers' convention at Amherst Agricultural College will run three days, March 14-16. Among the features announced are the following:

Tuesday, March 14—Methods of winter protection; the latest winter cases, unit and multiple; cellar wintering, M. A. C. beekeeping staff. The rendering process of wax, and wax products, B. N. Gates and J. L. Byard. Demonstration of apparatus, concessioners and members of M. A. C. beekeeping staff. "The Horticulturist's Practices in Relation to Beekeeping," W. W. Chonoweth, associate professor of pomology, M. A. C. Discussion.

Wednesday—"How and When to Begin Beekeeping," B. N. Gates, M. A. C.; "The Care of Bees in the Spring," J. L. Byard, superintendent of apiary, M. A. C.; "How I Dispose of Eight Thousand Pounds of Honey," A. W. Yates, Hartford, Conn.; "Essex County the Original Bee Yard of the United States," F. A. Smith, director Independent Agricultural School, Hathorne, Mass.; "Bees on the Farms in Worcester County," C. H. White, manager Worcester county farm bureau, Worcester, Mass.; "Beekeeping Displays at the Fairs," A. W. Yates; "Sweet Clover in Massachusetts," W. P. Brooks, director experiment station, M. A. C.; "Relation of the County Agent to the Beekeepers Society," O. F. Fuller, Blackstone, Mass.

Thursday—Annual meeting of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Beekeepers Association; president's address, "Timely Suggestions to Beekeepers," O. M. Smith, Florence, Mass.; "Honey Packages: A Standard," B. N. Gates.

SUIT MUST BE IN SUFFOLK

A suit for assessment of damages for the taking of Spectacle island by the city of Boston in 1914 can be brought only in Suffolk county, according to a decision of the full bench of the supreme court. The suit was brought by the N. Ward Company, the owners, under a law which provides that actions against the city of Boston may be brought in Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk counties. The full court says that this statute does not apply to suits for land damages.

INDORSES PARTY ENROLLMENT BILL

A step in the direction of restoring party enrollment was taken in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday when the committee on election laws voted in favor of restoration and appointed a subcommittee to draft a bill to this end for its consideration. About the only question connected with the proposed bill is whether it shall contain a provision for a referendum to the people before taking effect.

The committee also decided to favor a bill to have nominations of secretary of the commonwealth, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general made at political party conventions, rather than directly by the people as at present. Nominations for Governor and lieutenant-governor would continue, however, to be made by direct popular vote at the state primaries. The reason advanced for the change is that candidates for nomination for the four minor places on the ticket are often not widely known and the people are at a loss to know for whom to vote.

GOVERNOR TO BE GUEST

Gov. Samuel W. McCall is to be the guest of honor for the observance of Governor's night by the members of the New Hampton Association of Teachers and Students on the evening of March 17 at the Vendome. It is expected that former Govs. Nahum J. Bachelder, Samuel D. Felker and Henry B. Quincy of New Hampshire will be present. These four officials and former Gov. David H. Goodell were graduates of the New Hampton (N. H.) Academy. Other speakers are to be Principal Frank W. Preston of the academy and Col. Lyford A. Merrow, who is president of the New Hampshire Association. The president, George W. Brown, is to preside.

PIERIAN SODALITY DINES

The Pierian Sodality of Harvard University celebrated its one hundred eighth anniversary at the Hotel Thorndike last night. Prof. W. R. Spaulding of the department of music in Harvard University discussed "Training in Music as an Aid to Citizenship." Other speakers were M. H. Reynolds, toastmaster; Modeste Allou, conductor of the sodality orchestra, Amos Belden '16, Charles S. Bolster and Chalmers Clifton, conductor of the St. Cecilia Choral Society. W. F. Hamilton was announced as the winner of the prize offered for a sodality hymn.

HAS BOOKED MANY CONVENTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Largely through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and its conventions bureau, Philadelphia is rapidly advancing toward its goal as "the convention city of America," says the Ledger. Already 49 city, state and national organizations of almost as many interests have agreed to hold their conventions here within the next 28 months.

RETENTION OF SOUND LINES IS FAVORED

Business Men Testify to Satisfaction With Service of New Haven's System—Say Separation Means Loss

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mill men, real estate dealers and representatives of big business firms of three New England states testified in favor of retention by the New Haven road of its sound boat lines at today's hearing before the interstate commerce commission here.

George H. Brown of Norwich, Conn., representing the bleacheries and cotton mills of that section, opposed the separation of the boat lines from the railroad. James H. Hurley, president of the Providence real estate exchange, also protested the proposed separation. He said if the plan was carried out it would mean a loss to water front property here. He declared that the business men here were satisfied with the service given by the New Haven's Sound system. He asserted that the service had improved in recent years.

F. S. Stevens, a manufacturer of woolen goods outside of Norwich, Conn., representing the textile manufacturers of Connecticut, also favored the retention. He said that the Norwich line had given good service. In cross-examination he said he could not remember whether or not there was competition between steamboat lines operating from Norwich to New York in 1895.

Adrian H. Boole, government witness, will probably take the stand late this afternoon. It is expected that his testimony will last six or seven hours and will extend into the evening. After the completion of his direct testimony he will leave the stand, it is said, and will not be cross-examined until the commission meets for another hearing at Washington later in the month. Attorneys for the New Haven road and Providence shippers have protested such action.

TROLLEY FARES DISCUSSED

Peter Witt of Cleveland, O., was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday. Mr. Witt is an expert in street railway transportation and is in Massachusetts to investigate the petition of the Bay State railway for a 6-cent fare by request of Lynn Chamber of Commerce officials. He said he believed in public ownership as a policy and control of all public monopolies. He described the public utilities of Cleveland.



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LOU-TELLEGEN IN
'KING OF NOWHERE'
AT THE SHUBERT

SHUBERT THEATRE—The Garrick Producing Company, Jessie Bonstelle, director, presents Lou-Tellegen in "A King of Nowhere" by J. and L. duRocher Macpherson; evening of March 6. The principals: Lou-Tellegen, Henry VIII, Lord Henry Fitzwalter, Lord Harry Fitzwalter, Corliss Giles, Queen Catherine (Parr), Wilda Mari Moore, The Lady Margaret Silchester, Olive Tell.

Professor Baker speaks of "that land of romance, toward which humanity, tired and discouraged by its fitful artistic excursions into what is called 'the real world,' gladly returns from time to time like the child at nightfall for its 'one story more.'" Henry Miller puts it none the less expressively: "The playgoer, tiring of a steady diet of beef and sweet sauce, turns for a time to sour pickles and tabasco, and soon, tiring of those, returns to the beef and sauce. So does romance fade and flourish, flourish and fade, in the theater."

It is best again at the Shubert. After the hash of revue, sweet sauce, perhaps prunes, holds sway. The beef is done medium, and each prune is properly supplied with a single stone. The harsh passages in the child's "one story more" are mellowed beyond the danger of frightening him and none of the proper ingredients of the sweets is omitted. In perfect assurance of a calm night's sleep he can examine each item and find in it nothing to puzzle him because it is new.

The public which likes romantic story, melodrama, comedy and farce, dressed in historic costume and elaborate scenery, will like "A King of Nowhere." This title is won by Godred, Celtic knight and prisoner under Henry VIII, because all men seem subservient to him. Into his dungeon Lady Margaret drops a flowery message of hope. Henry's mood, irritated by confinement in bed and a conscience which pricks his imagination into hearing the laugh of one former wife and the scream of another, prompts him to bid Margaret marry Godred. Refusing Godred, she is surprised to hear him refuse her; there her love for him is born.

Margaret is smuggled into the dungeon where the Celt, praying, awaits the scaffold at sunrise. He lies on the usual bed of straw and upon him through the usual high grated window shines the usual light. Margaret further sees that a stone is in every prune by bringing the usual lantern and the usual black cape of disguise. But the Celt spurs her offer of escape. In his land one fights, one loves, one dies. He has fought, he has loved, now he must to the scaffold.

Margaret complicates things by saying that love, not pity, directed her to the dungeon. Breathing out front is further suspended when Lord Harry Fitzwalter storms in. Lord Harry is Godred's rival. There will be trouble. But wits are the fists and the swords. Thus a duel lacking is the stone absent from one prune. Godred persuades Lord Harry to believe that the stories of his possessing the "evil eye" are true. The hero then protects Margaret by declaring she came there under the power of his will. She and Harry go away. Godred falls full length on the steps. It has been a hard act for him.

In the third act Henry is more enmeshed in fears than ever. The goodly band of former wives, like Mr. Hackett's Macbeth witches, increase their off-stage vocalizations. At midnight Henry's bed is pushed into the middle of a lighted room; shadowed corners are peopled; royalty is "seen" things at night. Everybody knows that Godred, having relieved Henry of his ghostly imaginings, not through magic, but by prayer, first vanquishes Lord Harry, discovering that his blood is neither blue nor red, but pink, and is then awarded Margaret by the King. Everybody knows these things, because everybody knows a romantic play, touching history here and there, as this play does, with melodrama, comedy and farce, should end with the lovers embracing in front of some scene portraying the land of the ever happy future.

The play is good entertainment. In many places the dialogue, though a curious blending of Elizabethan and present-day English, approaches brilliancy. Godred's more poetic speeches are not the match, as bits of writing, of those words of Henry's which paint his character in vivid relief. Once the King, having been calmed into something like an attempt to pray, sees Godred and Lord Harry draw swords and suddenly falls back to earth with the exultant shout, "A fight!"

This scene, as all shows the hand of Miss Bonstelle's expert and constantly alert directing. She has enthused a

TODAY'S THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—"Between the Lines," Harvard prize play; 8:20. Klaw & Erlanger musical comedy; 8. COPLEY—Théâtre Français d'Amérique, "Divorçons" and "Son Homme" tonight; "Mlle. Josette ma Femme" and "Son Homme" Wednesday and Thursday; "Arsène Lupin" and "Son Homme" Friday and Saturday. HOLIS STREET—"Daddy Long Legs," with Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton; 8:10. KEITH'S—Vaudeville, McIntyre and Heath, 7:35. MAJESTIC—William Hodge in "Fixing Sister"; 8:10. PARK SQUARE—"Rolling Stones," Edgar Selwyn comedy with Charles Ruggles; last week; 8:15. PLYMOUTH—"The Heart of the Heather," Scotch comedy, with George MacFarlane; 8:15. SHUBERT—"A King of Nowhere," with Lou-Tellegen; 8:15. WILBUR—"It Pays to Advertise," American farce; last week; 8:15. MATINEES—Dally at Keith's (2) and Castle Square (2:10); Wednesday and Saturday, Colonial (2). Hollis Street (2:10), Majestic (2:15), Park Square (2:15), Wilbur (2:15); Thursday and Saturday, Plymouth (2:15); at the Copley (2:15), "L'Abbe Constantine" and "Son Homme" today; "Son Homme," "Gringoire" and "Fais ce que Dois" Wednesday; "Blanchette" and "Son Homme" Thursday; "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon" and "Son Homme" Saturday.

large ensemble beyond the possibility of its becoming unwieldy, and in very few places does there seem any opportunity left for further extraction of suspenseful effect from what the Macphersons have written.

Mr. Lou-Tellegen, playing in English for the first time in Boston, presents that same figure of statuesque dignity and voice of emotional power which raised his earlier histrionic ability to the point where it was worthy of a leading place in Bernhardt's support. There is further fascination in listening to his accent, a curious mixture of French and Greek. For two acts his upper raiment has a decided décolleté effect. In the last act he appears encased in glossy garments which evoke prolonged "Ohs" and "Ahs" from the audience. Another matinee idol has come to the stage.

That audience was enthusiastic, and more spontaneously so than is the case usually on first nights. With it Mr. Greenstreet's Henry VIII from the first was a favorite, running close to the star's Godred. That star deserves all praise for intrusting the King, not to a player whose mediocre ability would contribute to the star's prominence, but to an actor of Mr. Greenstreet's experience. Miss Tell is a handsome Margaret and Mr. Giles a vigorous rival. The scenic contribution to the atmosphere of the piece is handsome and, as the program assures us, historically correct.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

M. Lucien Bonheur has wisely extended the engagement of the Théâtre Français at the Copley theater. Boston will have a full week after the present to acclimatize itself to the fact that there is within its theater a company of players whose excellent work demands generous support. The repertoire for next week will be: Monday and Tuesday, matinee and night, "Arsène Lupin"; Wednesday and Thursday, matinee and night, "La Sacrifice"; Friday and Saturday, matinee and night, "Mon Ami Teddy." "Divorçons" is repeated tonight, "L'Abbe Constantine" is given this afternoon, with the war sketch, "Son Homme," at both performances. Wednesday and Thursday nights "Mlle. Josette ma Femme" will be presented. In English, as "My Wife," this has been played by John Drew, Billie Burke and Ferdinand Gottschalk. It is a mischievous Gaultier farce produced at the Gymnase in Paris in 1906. Wednesday a special matinee will be given, including "Gringoire," "Fais ce que Dois" and "Son Homme." This bill will be repeated Friday afternoon.

"Between the Lines" at the Castle Square and "It Pays to Advertise" at the Wilbur began their final week Monday. For four performances in two days the Harvard Delta Upsilon production of the second part of "Henry IV." will be presented at the Castle Square next Monday. "Hobson's Choice," a Lancashire comedy, with Molly Pearson and Whitford Kane, will come to the Wilbur.

At the Wilbur theater next Tuesday afternoon the Drama League of Boston will be addressed by Molly Pearson, Whitford Kane and A. G. Andrews of the "Hobson's Choice" company and Professor Gilmer of Tufts, on the subject of the repertoire theater, with special reference to the Manchester enterprise.

In Chicago David Warfield has closed a five weeks' engagement in "Van Der Deeken," Mary Nash has left the Blackstone with "The Ohio Lady" and Ralph Herz has brought the run of "Ruggles of Red Gap" to an end. John Drew is now at Powers' in "The Chief," and the new Augustus Thomas drama, "Rio Grande," is at the Blackstone. For two months Cyril Harcourt's "A Pair of Silk Stockings," with Sam Sothorn, has been at the Princess. On March 20 it will give way to "The Vein of Gold," the Rupert Hughes dramatization of Gertrude Atherton's novel, "The Perch of the Devil," produced and played by Margaret Anglin. The Little theater is continuing "The Charity That Began at Home," "His Majesty Bunker Bean" has passed its fifteenth week at the Cort, "Experience" has played more than 100 times at the Garrick and "Chin-Chin" plays to a future of indefinite length at the Illinois. Stuart Walker brought his Portmanteau theater before audiences assembled under the auspices of Evanston Women's Club for three performances last week.

Four more one-act plays will be added to the repertoire of the Washington Square players at the Bandbox theater in New York next week: "Children," by Guy Bolton and Tom Carleton, called a tense drama of a certain phase of American life; "The Age of Reason," by Cecil Derrian, a comedy dealing with modern conditions; "The Magic City," by Zoe Atkins, a drama in free verse; and "The Farce of Master Pierre Patelin," one of the earliest of French farces whose author is unknown.

"The Greatest Nation," the play in which Marian Oughton and William Elliott attempt to prove that wars can be avoided by refusal of the peoples to fight, has not met with favor in New York and will conclude its fortnight's stay at the Booth theater Saturday night. "Pay Day" will be brought over to the Booth, leaving the Cort for the opening of "The Blue Envelope," a farce, next Monday night.

Herman Hagedorn's Shakespearean masque, which will be the chief feature of the testimonial to be given to William Winter at the Century theater in New York March 14, has been entitled "The House of Magic," and it will be staged by David Belasco and Stuart Walker. In it Elsie Ferguson will appear as the spirit of the city, a role corresponding to that of the chorus of the Greek drama. The scenes will be taken from Shakespeare's plays, and the chorus will explain their modern application.

"DIVORCONS" AND
"SON HOMME" BY
THEATRE FRANCAIS

COPLEY THEATRE—Le Théâtre Français d'Amérique presents "Divorçons," comedy in three acts by Victorien Sardou and Emile de Najac, with the following cast: Des Prunelles, Claude Benedict; Adhemar de Gratignan, Georges Renavent; Clavignac, Paul Cery; Balfourin, Pierre Alindaist; Commissaire de Police, Georges Saulieu; Bastian, Emile Detramont; Joseph, Henry Verley; Cyprienne des Prunelles, Lillian Greuze; Mme. de Brionne, Simone Revyl; Mme. de Valfontaine, Mado Ditz; Mlle. de Lusignan, Jenny Diska; Joseph, Georgelette.

At the opening of the second week of the Théâtre Français' Boston engagement both management and players can be congratulated and complimented on the genuinely splendid performance. In most of Sardou's plays there is little action, his strong point being witty and clever dialogues, and both Mlle. Lillian Greuze as Cyprienne des Prunelles and M. Claude Benedict as Des Prunelles did full justice to this.

The story, in substance, is not unlike that of the plays given last week. However much the student of French literature and the people connected with France either through birth, parentage or descent may be pleased with and appreciative of the opportunity of seeing a piece by Victorien Sardou, the great French master playwright, and notwithstanding the excellence of the performance as such, one begins to wonder whether or not there are phases in French life which are more interesting and edifying than domestic troubles. Not that their right of existence in plays, especially in comedies of the nature selected by the management of the Théâtre Français, is denied to them, but why they should be always the principal issue around which the whole thing is turning, it is difficult to understand.

"Divorçons" is the story of a disillusioned young wife, Cyprienne des Prunelles; she carries on a flirtation with a young man, Adhemar de Gratignan, but is not able to keep it secret from her husband. On the contrary, he knows everything and is even aware that Adhemar had sent to his wife a telegram with the fictitious news that the government had just passed a law on the strength of which it would be possible for her to get divorce and marry the man of her choice, namely Adhemar. Des Prunelles, knowing that this is only a momentary vagary of his wife which, when satisfied, would cease, agrees to a divorce, but as soon as there is no more secrecy and excitement in her relation with Adhemar, Cyprienne does not find him interesting any more, but sees that her husband is much superior to the young suitor. Des Prunelles and Cyprienne go out to dinner together, the estrangement is overcome and they are happily united again.

M. Claude Benedict was in his best vein and showed great resourcefulness, especially in the scene where he draws all the secrets out of his wife and formally hands her over to Adhemar. Mademoiselle Greuze is irresistible, and as the well earned applause showered upon her showed, is a decided favorite. She adapted herself splendidly to the role of Cyprienne, the whimsical young wife full of dreams. M. Georges Renavent as Adhemar also was highly commendable. It was by far his best performance up to the present. The role of Adhemar offered his humorous capacity full play and he availed himself of this in a liberal manner.

One pleasing feature at last night's performance was that the audience was much more numerous than on previous occasions. M. Lucien Bonheur carries on a work which merits full support and encouragement.

"Divorçons" was followed by the one act play, "Son Homme," by Edgar Becman and Irene Bordoni, the two principal characters being played by the authors themselves. This play will be given as a supplement after every evening performance this week, with a special matinee Friday afternoon.

The scene takes place in a small cottage a few miles behind the firing line, and the characters are a "poilu" (the French Tommy Atkins), who is a count in private life, an apache woman, who, having not heard from her lover for some time, had decided to go and seek "son homme" at the front, and, lastly, "son homme," also a "poilu," who was an apache before the war.

The underlying idea is to show the great change that is brought about by the war in the mentality of all the people connected with it in one way or other. The count, formerly an idler and pleasure seeker, good-naturedly helps the woman who inhabits the cottage to peel potatoes, and while doing so tells her how different his outlook on life has become. The change in Juliet, "son homme," is even more decided. "J'ai grandi," he tells his former mistress. He, too, has become a man. And he tells the story of one of his comrades, a zouave, who, having performed one heroic deed after another is presented with the cross of the "Légion d'honneur," but now, when the general presents it to him, is ashamed to accept it because formerly he was a Louis. All this at first sounds very strange and new to the woman but in the end she, too, is swept away by the same spirit and goes back a changed person.

The playlet is very realistic and brings one to mind how far removed from the struggle one is and how little one realizes the changes it brings about in persons and conditions. In order to appreciate it fully it is necessary to know something about Paris life, about the Grenelle apache, man and woman, about the Paris songs which the people learn by listening to the fiddler in the street.

Mr. Becman fully enters into the spirit of his production. Speech, gestures, movements, all are done admirably and

he carries conviction. Mademoiselle Bordoni also did full justice to her role. The two songs were exceedingly well given. The piece was very well received, and rightly so.

COPLEY THEATER
AFTER APRIL 1 TO
BE THE FROHMAN

Public announcement of the story published in these columns last week concerning the transfer of the Copley theater to Gustave Frohman is now made, revealing the further facts that the theater will be called the Frohman and that, besides producing one-act plays eight times a week, the policy will include the establishment of a permanent children's theater by the presentation of five children's programs each week.

Toward the end of this month, although the transfer of the theater to the Boston Museum Company, Inc., the Frohman backers, will not become effective till April 1, the children's programs will be inaugurated by a production of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "Racketty Packetty House," by professional players. Later there will be produced "The Little Princess" and two plays by Susan Thayer Bowker, "The Magic Rose" and "Midnight in Toyland." Children's performances will be given Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and on Saturday morning.

Gustave Frohman will be managing director, Edward A. Meyersburg business manager and Clara Barteaux director of children's plays and musical attractions. Mr. Meyersburg made announcement of the plans at the meeting of the Players League in the Toy ballroom Monday afternoon. Miss Barteaux said the league would cooperate with the Frohman enterprise, giving special attention to writers of plays, whose manuscripts will receive special attention.

Among plays to be presented will be the regular Frohman productions, some 25 of which, suitable for presentation here, are now controlled by the Frohman interests. An afternoon's or an evening's entertainment would consist of several one-act plays, all of them good, while, in the case of many three or four-act plays, only one act of the performance is really good. Of legitimate drama there will be six evening performances and two matinees during the week, so that the theater will be in use every afternoon and evening of the week. Sunday evening concerts with professional performers are also planned.

AURORE LA CROIX
IN PIANO RECITAL
AT JORDAN HALL

JORDAN HALL—Miss Aurore LaCroix in piano recital; afternoon of March 8. The program: Chromatische fantasie und fugue, Bach; pastorale, Scarlatti; rosine-zavotte, Grosse; sonata, op. 57, Beethoven; preludes, op. 28, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, and ballade, op. 52, F minor, Chopin; "Venice," nocturne, Lendvai; "The Little Shepherd," "The Snow Is Dancing," Debussy; impromptu, Hér.

Miss LaCroix faced the usual difficult audience that always awaits a first appearance of any but a widely heralded performer. This one, not of the over-friendly type, sat through a good performance of the Beethoven op. 57 sonata, giving no more than perfunctory applause, were a little more responsive to the Chopin numbers, not so well played, and were definitely and surely won by her unique playing of the last group, containing modern pieces.

The outstanding characteristic of Miss LaCroix's playing is intensity. Her playing of all the composers represented was marked by that quality. In the Beethoven was disclosed, in addition, her high order of musical intelligence. There was warmth coupled with depth, warmth coupled with reflection. Emotional thought would perhaps best describe her manner of following the shifting moods of this sonata; with a strictness of rhythm which the retards but accentuated; and if in some degree lacking in fire, her playing was not without its biting attack.

In the preludes of Chopin there was some good melody playing, some notable phrasing. The ballade, F minor, however, was her best Chopin. The Beethoven was easy for her fingers; the Chopin was necessarily more restrained in the matter of mechanics—the flashes of brilliancy the composer used for contrast and balance being somewhat subdued, making for monotony, especially in a pianist who has one dominant trait.

Miss LaCroix's equipment of intensity and restraint is just that necessary for Debussy and other moderns. There was a surprise in the "Venice" of Lendvai in some ultra-modern idiom. Whatever the composer's formulae, with the sympathy of the pianist's interpretation it was entirely convincing. And, as cannot be said of all modern music—whatever else it was, it was beautiful music in its own right. Hér's impromptu reminded of the usual Liszt finale. Nor are Liszt and Debussy as far apart as one casually supposes. Liszt gives direct tonal representations, even in some of his études; Debussy gives external images. With her intense imagination the pianist won her audience with these images, after a full program of good playing marked by individual viewpoints and of constant interest.

DARTMOUTH 1900 DINES

Dartmouth class of 1900 held its sixteenth annual dinner and roundup at the Hotel Thorndike last evening. Present as honor guests were A. B. Fairfield, who came down from Hanover; Dayton L. Condit, Chicago; Judge Benjamin Prescott, Milford, N. H., and Dr. George Frye Merrill of Gloucester. On the committee were F. E. Atwood, Matt Emerson, Frederick E. Jennings and Dr. A. L. Wallace.

CHICAGOANS LIKE
OLD-TIME PLAYS
OF ENGLISH STAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The opening note of significance in the middle western observance of a Shakespeare festival was sounded, at the University of Chicago recently in a program illustrating the chief types of drama before Shakespeare; first, dramatic presentation of Biblical story by church choir the liturgical play, then a mystery play, next a morality play, and finally an Elizabethan jig.

The dancing of the jig, "The Wooing of Nan," was fascinating. Here were a couple of yeoman, a gentleman, a maid, and by them a fiddler, a piper and a drummer. Jack in simple verse expresses his woe, that Pierce, the farmer's son, is about to steal away his Nan, and dances out his plaint. His friend dances his consolation. Jack dances another stanza of sorrow, in the which he observes that Nan used to think his dancing the bell winner. Nan dances a turn. She will take the lover that dances best. Jack and Pierce then compete, but alas! in steps a gentleman as they finish, with the lightest toe of all, and claims the maid. They dance together, and it seems all settled. Then enters the Fool, an excellent dancer himself, and Nan declares for him. They match ends with all joining in a dance. The girl's part was taken by a young man from the university, and an admirable Nan he made.

The mystery play, "The Second Shepherd's Play," written about 1450, is noted on the program as a "masterpiece of the second great dramatic movement of the middle ages, the nationalization and expansion of the liturgical play." It proved in fact to be two plays without any actual connection. There is a dramatic correspondence, however, and the effect is striking. The first half is set among some English shepherds and recites with a tremendous volume of oaths the theft of a sheep, its concealment and discovery. A scawlag steals a lamb, hides it in the cradle and is about to escape detection when one of the shepherds stoops to give the child a gift. At length the three shepherds prepare themselves to lie down again on the heath to sleep. In surprising transition the Angel Gabriel appears, singing, and the shepherds find the madonna and child. Gifts they bring, cherries, a bird and some money. It is the scene of Nazareth nationalized. The shepherds are English enough, in their coarse heavy garments and peasant tongue and gifts, but the plane of thought has risen so suddenly and so sharply from that of a few minutes before that the scene is given added dignity, power and point by contrast.

The morality play, "The Nine Wanton," illustrated the dire results following indulgence of the adage, "He who spareth the rod hateth the child." Delila and Ishmael, pleasure-seeking daughter and son of Xantippe, an indulgent mother, make friends with Iniquity. At the finish Delila repents on the bosom of her righteous brother, Barnabas, Ishmael is sentenced by Daniel, the Judge, and Worldly Shame makes great torment of unhappy Xantippe. The lines have a vast amount of unsuspected vitality. Splendidly costumed and well acted, the play proved highly interesting.

The liturgical play, the "Sponsos," also was well received. The care given by the English department to historical fidelity in the costuming and presentation contributed much to the success of the evening.

N. E. ANTIQUITIES
SOCIETY TO MEET

"Aspects of Preservation Work in America" will be given by R. Clifton Sturgis in an address at the annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities to be held tomorrow at 9 Ashburton place. President Charles Knowles Bolton is to review the work of the society during the year. During the day an exhibition of reproductions of old wall paper, with a few originals are to be shown.

The nominating committee presents the following names for election: President, Charles Knowles Bolton, Shirley, Mass.; vice-presidents, Miss Alice Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.; Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Theodore Pope, Farmington, Conn.; Henry W. Erving, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Newport, R. I.; Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Wallis D. Walker, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Sherman Everts, Windsor, Vt.; William B. C. Stickney, Bethel, Vt.; William D. Patterson, Wiscasset, Me.; Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson, Windham, Me.; treasurer, William C. Endicott, Danvers, Mass.; recording secretary, Lynde Sullivan, Durham, N. H.; corresponding secretary, William Sumner Appleton, Boston; librarian, Dr. Walter G. Chase, Boston; director of museum, Dwight M. Prouty, Boston; trustees for three years, Herbert Browns, Boston; Mrs. Lincoln Davis, Marblehead, Mass.; Miss Clara Endicott Sears, Harvard, Mass.; Albert Thordike, Boston.

MISS RYAN SIGNS PAPERS

SALEM, Mass.—Judge Harmon, in the Essex county probate court yesterday, allowed the signature of Agnes E. Ryan to pass as signed to two releases, though the court had previously declined to permit Miss Ryan, who is the wife of Henry Bailey Stevens, to sign her maiden name either as legatee or executrix. She is the managing editor of the Woman's Journal, a suffragist paper, and was named as executrix of a will which gave a sum of money to the orga. She married Mr. Stevens with the understanding that she should retain her maiden name.

MRS. PENNYBACKER
WRITES IMPRESSION
OF VISIT TO CUBA

Impressions of Cuba and especially of the interests of the women are given in a letter just received in Boston from Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who has recently visited the island republic. The letter in part is as follows:

"When one reflects that Cuba has had her independence only 14 years, one is amazed at her progress. The miles of paved street, the public improvements, and the free schools, all show that the people are awake to the call of the century. We may take lessons from Havana as to salaries of teachers, where I was told that \$85 per month is a minimum."

"The Woman's Club in Havana, which is a member of the General Federation, has nearly 200 members, 25 per cent of whom are Cubans. The club has done much excellent philanthropic work and never fails to send delegates to the biennial. The founder and president, Miss Thurston, will be with us in New York. Old traditions still govern the leisure classes and make us have all the more admiration for what the women have accomplished."

"The few men of affairs whom I met expressed their desire that women interest themselves in civic life, feeling that the republic would be much more progressive if women came to the conclusion that the best housekeeping of today never stops within the four walls of one's house."

"I was impressed by the alertness of the newspapers of Havana. One of the dailies sent out a man accompanied by a photographer, and although he spoke little English and I knew no Spanish, the interview covered several columns and more nearly portrayed the ideals of the federation than some of our own American journals. The one thing that seemed the greatest puzzle to him was that we women of individual state and national club life work in season and out of season without receiving remuneration."

"The next day there came a beautiful girl, daughter of the editor of the Figaro, a leading weekly periodical. She had her plans so well mapped out, her questions so intelligently arranged, that I shall rank her as among the very best interviewers it has been my privilege to meet."

"There is much for us to learn from these gracious women of the South. Their love of home, their devotion to children, their self-sacrifice, soft voice and exquisite courtesy are traits that we admire."

"It seems to me that Cuba is in reality the key to the Pan-American question among women. By tradition and by nature Cuba is more sympathetic in her understanding of the women of Central and South America than we are; she speaks with them a common tongue. On the other hand, Cuba sends her children to us to be educated, and hundreds of her people speak our language. In Havana the women of all the Americas may meet in some future Pan-American congress to inform themselves of the needs, the conditions and the aspirations of women."

NEW ENGLAND BOOM
MEETING TO BE HELD

Another meeting to consider further plans for cooperation of various interests in bringing a greater number of visitors to New England will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Copley-Plaza. Representatives of the City of Boston Hotel Association, the convention committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and, it is expected, of the industrial development bureau of the New Haven, Boston & Maine and the Maine Central railroads will attend.

Plans made thus far contemplate a fund to advertise the attractions of New England in large newspapers of the country, giving the names of organizations in each of several sections, to which inquiries in response to the advertising may be directed for more detailed information. The organizations listed as ready to answer inquiries will doubtless include the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Springfield and Portland boards of trade and others. It is thought that a fund as large as \$200,000 should be raised.

EVERETT PEACE MEETING

A preliminary meeting in the interest of the League to Enforce Peace has been called by the Everett Board of Trade in Whittier hall, Everett, March 14, at which Captain Sims of the battleship Nevada now in Boston harbor is to speak on "preparedness." J. Mott Halliwell is also to speak.

TWO COURT SESSIONS PLANNED

Morning and afternoon sessions of the naturalization court will be held on the first three days of next week, according to an announcement made yesterday by Judge Morton of the United States district court. There are 530 aliens ready to come into court and take the oath.

RUSKIN CLUB TO MEET

"The Wayside Inn" is to be the subject of an illustrated talk by Mrs. Marion Longfellow before the Boston Ruskin Club March 13 at 3 p. m. in the hall of the Boston public library. The public is invited.

TYPEWRITER BAN ANNULLED WASHINGTON, D. C.—Australia's proposed embargo against the Remington Typewriter Company has been annulled by England, which has advised the state department that its imposition was due to a misunderstanding by Australian authorities.

M'INTYRE-HEATH
AGAIN SIT ON THE
MINSTREL TRUNK

This week Keith's vaudeville is giving more than the worth of a ticket. McIntyre and Heath, unsurpassed black-face comedians, whose association dates back into the minstrel days, sit dejectedly on the old Georgia minstrel trunk while the one berates the other for leading him away from the certainties of a lively stable job into the uncertainties of road travel with the "troupe." Gradually the conversation subsides into the familiar discussion of ham trees and peninsulas, egg trees and isthmuses, with archipelagos thrown in between, and McIntyre's insistence that he knew Archie Pelegum way back on the Mississippi levees. The sketch has lost nothing of its comic qualities through age. None of what Heath would call the gravity of this pair's cleverness has evaporated with time. Other features of the bill are Wallace Bradley and Nevena Morris in songs and dances, the Chief Caulpician, Indian singer, William Morris in a farce, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," Tony Hunting and Corinne Francis in a flower store skit, W. Horelik's group of gypsy dancers, Josie Heather, English comedienne, and the Hearst-Vitaphone news films. Next week, Weber and Fields.

MAHLER SYMPHONY
WILL BE REPEATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Because of the interest taken in the rendition of Mahler's eighth symphony, additional renderings will be given. It was planned to give a special rehearsal for the benefit of school children on April 3, but this plan has been abandoned. Instead, three more concerts are to be given on April 3, 4 and 5 and a special rendering will be given for school children on March 27. Tickets for these additional concerts are now on sale and most of them have already been taken.

In connection with the production it has been proposed that an annual Mahler festival be held in this city. This idea is receiving the support of many who are prominent in the musical activities of the city.

NEW MAIL CARS IN SERVICE

Eight new gasoline machines have been put into the service by the Boston Mail Delivery Company. They are rated as three quarters ton trucks and much lighter than those which replaced the electric machines. They are said to be giving satisfaction to the postoffice department and on several routes the time has been reduced.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
Wednesday Evening, Mar. 8
8 O'CLOCK
INAUGURAL MEETING
League to ENFORCE Peace

OBJECT: To Enforce Peace After the Close of the Present War.

MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH
"Ense Petit Placidum Sub Libertate Quietem"

Our Country Must Be Resolved and Prepared to Take Its Part in Carrying Out This Principle.

The Speakers Will Include:
HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
Former President of the United States
HON. SAMUEL J. ELDER
Counsel for the United States in the Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague
HON. JOHN A. SULLIVAN
Corporation Counsel for City of Boston
HON. HERBERT PARKER
Former Attorney-General of Mass.
PRES. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL
Of Harvard University, will preside
Selections on the Organ by
Mr. Malcolm Lang
Seven-Thirty to Eight O'Clock
ADMISSION FREE. NO SEATS RESERVED

AUTO
SHOW

MECHANICS BUILDING

NOW

EVERY DAY 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Direction CHESTER L. CAMPBELL

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12, AT 3:30

JULIA Culp and GEORGE Copeland

Holland's Famous Singer Popular Pianist

COENRAD V. BONG, Accompanist.

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Now on Sale.

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, AT 8:15

Third and Last Concert

The LONGY CLUB

Chamber Music for Wind Instruments

Assisting Artists

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, and 50c. Symphony Hall.

AUGUSTUS JOHN'S
PAINTINGS AT THE
CHENIL GALLERY(By The Christian Science Monitor Special
Art Correspondent)

LONDON, England—Augustus John is the president of the National Portrait Society, and at each annual exhibition (this being the fifth), the connoisseur, as he enters the doors of the Grosvenor gallery, asks himself this question—what is John showing? His work is always stimulating.

This most original, and most independent artist has the signal merit not only of never showing fatigue, in his art, but also of always arousing immediate interest. His work is like no other painter's production: it is always a frank, swift, accomplished, sometimes willful, personal statement. He is able within measure to play pranks because he is a consummate draftsman and a master of design. And drawing and design being the basis of art, he can, on these sure foundations, soar or gambol, without undue hurt to his work. Drawing is the rock of his achievement, and by his drawings he made, early in life, a great reputation. Color came to him later, slowly and coyly: he still uses it in an abstract way; he still delights in fresh, simple records of fat color: painted premier coup and nobody can deny that he now adds mastery of color to his other gifts. In his small paintings at the Chenil gallery he revels in color as a thrush in its song. Far has he advanced since the day when, with William Orpen, he controlled an art school, and would murmur to his pupils by way of fatherly advice—"Draw as well as ever you can, then decorate your drawing with a little color."

But Augustus John is an artist of surprises. On the wall of the National Portrait Society where, a year ago, he showed his vivid, startling, post-impressionist portrait of Miss Tree, hang today two grave, gray-and-black portraits that you would expect to find in a collection of pictures of the Velasquez or Frans Hals schools. One is a portrait of "Madame Réjane," the other is called "The Lady with the Mantilla." They are by Augustus John, and they show him in a new light, that of the obliging portrait painter allowing his technique and method of presentation to be directed by the personality and appearance of his sitters. In the opinion of many judges, these are poor examples of Augustus John. But are they? The sensitive, humorous face of Madame Réjane is a triumph of characterization, and her black dress has significance. The artist has simply painted her portrait, and that of the "Lady in the Mantilla," he has done his bare duty of representation, and has courteously refrained from exploiting his own talents.

But in his exhibition of paintings at the Chenil gallery he has allowed his joy in the thing seen, chosen and held, full play. These small paintings are the record of a holiday—emanations of joy. A brown-faced boy, probably his son, in a blue hat and coat; a "Washing Day" scene, the woman, one of the massive John creations, stalwart and intent, garbed in the radiant primary colors he loves; a "Girl in Cornwall," the figure in her blue coat and red dress filling the picture—a study, but so sufficient. These works, there are nearly a score of them, each with its figure or figures in harmony with simplified landscape, are both radiant and vital. They have the air of being inevitable, and they communicate to the beholder all the lyrical and spontaneous feeling that the artist must have felt in painting them.

Augustus John compels and holds our attention, and after the critic has investigated his contributions to the National Portrait Society, the other portraits seem at first a little tame. This mood of enchantment to one vision passes. But how meretricious seem the portraits by Boldini, once the rage in Paris and London. Ah, in these serious days, his mondaines, so smart, so chic, so ephemeral, arouse hardly more interest than a brilliant fashion-plate. The "Woman Serving," by Walter Greaves, a standing figure, might be a Whistler, only it lacks the master's subtlety, and the "something more" that Whistler alone could give to a portrait. Walter Greaves was his friend and pupil, a man of great talent who allowed himself to be enslaved by Whistler's genius. One of the interesting problems of art history is how far Greaves was influenced by Whistler or Whistler by Greaves, and what the pupil would have achieved in art had they never met.

Ambrose McEvoy derives little from Whistler, much from Boudin. His portrait of "Mrs. Russell" is a searching study of the effect of mingled lamp-light and daylight on a dainty, elfin-like figure. Her dress is really black, but the myriad reflections are implied by a wealth of broken, bright colors that ripple like running water, and make this vibrant portrait akin to music, rather than to painting. William Strang has chaste, the violent color with which he has indulged himself in recent years; and Gerald Kelly, an admirable draftsman, shows no inclination to escape from the dull sobriety of background and pattern in which he has immersed his talent. Harold Knight has reverted to early Victorian finish, but to our eyes, affronted by dexterity and brilliant evasions of difficulties, his portrait called "Wild Flowers," not without charm, appeals through its conscientiousness and search for bare, but pleasing reality.

In sculpture Jacob Epstein has the field almost to himself. For this occasion, perhaps forever, he has cast away his eccentricities and produced four small heads in bronze that greatly enhance his reputation. His head of an "Old Woman," is monumental, austere as a marble by Scopas, yet with a poignant human quality. His "Head of a Girl" is equally monumental. She is a



(Reproduced by permission of the Chenil gallery)

Portrait of a boy by Augustus John

type, rather than an individual: it is a work that represents eternal girlhood, of a thousand years ago or a thousand years hence. To sum up: the fifth exhibition of the National Portrait Society is memorable because it contains

GOVERNOR WILL
VISIT BIG AUTO
SHOW TONIGHT

While No Special Days Have
Been Designated for This Year
the Presence of Gov. S. W.
McCall Will Be Noted

The Boston automobile show started in this morning on its second full day in Mechanics building, and, judging from the early morning attendance, there was sure to be a steady flow of automobilists and those interested in the motor car through the big building. It was predicted that this evening would find an extra large attendance, as Gov. S. W. McCall and family are to be the special guests of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association.

The Governor and family will be given a dinner at the Hotel Lenox by the association, and following this will be conducted to the show. While it was decided by Manager Campbell that there would not be any special days this year such as "society night," etc., this evening is to be designated as Governor's night in honor of Mr. McCall.

Considerable more attention is being paid to the accessory branch of the show this year than in years past. With gasoline, tires and other adjuncts of an automobile rapidly advancing in prices, the motorists are turning their attention to means of reducing their running expense through the adoption of new accessory devices, and this year's show certainly offers a splendid opportunity to see the very latest inventions along these lines and they are many and varied.

The display of tires is a very complete one and the automobilist can well afford to look into this department very thoroughly as the increasing of mileage for the tire is a subject which can be taken up with financial advantage. There is no part of automobiling which can give more satisfaction from a running point of view than a good-wearing tire, one that gives a good mileage as well as one which is as free as possible from blow-outs and such defects.

An exhibit which is attracting quite a little attention this winter is a jack designed along lines both radical and unusual in its workings. It has ball bearings resting on hard-steel cones, similar to the front wheel of an automobile, and works by gears. Both ball bearings and gears are inclosed and packed in grease. It is a screw jack and a rapid lifter, owing to its direct drive. It allows a car to be lowered by the touch of one finger. The long handle makes it easy to place under any car without getting down on the ground or under it or coming in contact with any part of the machine, and there is no pawl or ratchet to adjust.

COLLIERS ADDED TO
BRITISH BLACKLIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British government have notified neutral ship-owners that any coal-carrying vessel whose cargo or part of whose cargo eventually reaches German coaling stations or German ships, will be included in the British blacklist.

AERO CONFERENCE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—The first of the Pan-American aeronautic conferences, called to discuss a union of the air defense facilities of the Americas, has begun in this city. Delegates from all the American countries are in attendance. Albert Santos-Dumont represents the United States.

VICE-PRESIDENT
MAKES APPEAL
TO THE PEOPLE

Asks for Confidence in Neutrality
of President Wilson in Address
to Chicago Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Confidence in the neutrality of President Wilson was asked by Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall in an address before the Chicago Bar Association last night. Reading from manuscript at this point, he said:

"It is idle longer to disguise the fact that there are in the republic many men who, having disregarded the warning of the President (to neutrality), would gladly see our country plunged into war in order to assist the Allies. And opposed is another class which feel that the President, when insisting on what has hitherto been known as the rights of neutrals in warfare, is not insisting as an American but as an ally."

"If there be any body of men in America who ought to resent the views of both these classes, it is the lawyers of the land. For fairness and justice, they have a passion. They ought to believe that the sole interest of the President is his interest in the welfare of the American people and in the maintenance of those principles of neutrality which are essential to their honor. The lawyer who believes in upholding the dignity of the law and who has faith in the integrity of his profession should, with unflinching loyalty, believe that he who is charged with the sacred duty of maintaining neutrality is discharging that duty to the utmost of his ability. Jitney jurists in international law may continue to write letters for the papers tending to provoke war, or may cease to write them, but the President of the United States will continue not only to uphold our honor but to preserve our peace without any loss of our self-respect."

"As the present writes of Abraham Lincoln, the future will write of Woodrow Wilson."

Speaking extemporaneously elsewhere, the Vice-President said:

"This is an hour of self-restraint for the American people when they should trust to carefully constituted authority the disposition of our international affairs. Let me assure you there is something worse than war, and that is national disgrace."

Of Justice Hughes and his disavowed candidacy, the Vice-President said again, referring to manuscript, "This refusal makes him as great an American as though he were President, pulled hither and thither by the contending hopes and fears of ambitious politicians."

AGREEMENT REACHED
ON SOFT COAL WAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The bituminous operators of the Middle West late Monday agreed on the advance in wages to be granted the union mine workers in their employ.

The western miners will receive 5.39 cents increase a ton on machine mining on the run of mine basis; in Ohio and Illinois an increase of three cents; in Indiana 3½ cents. The rates in pick mining are increased three cents in all the states with the exception of the big basing points in Ohio, where the increase is four tenths of one cent.

ENGLAND BUYS MULES IN JAMAICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The British war office has taken steps toward acquiring a large number of mules in Jamaica for transportation purposes. A retired army officer is here in charge of the matter.

BOSTON GUILD OF
ARTISTS EXHIBITS
AT ART MUSEUM

By invitation of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Guild of Boston Artists is holding the most important exhibition of its two years of activity in the new Evans wing. Before passing to a consideration of individual works, it is in order to express thanks to the museum authorities for thus honoring a group of local artists, which, while not comprising in its membership necessarily a majority of the leaders in local painting and sculpture, may still be regarded as representative of what is somewhat loosely called Boston art. Incidentally, too, may not the wish be expressed that this is but the first of a new series of important invitation shows at the museum?

First, what is this so-called Boston school? Among the older workers we find products of the Munich and Parisian teaching of 1885-1895. An intermediate number found their styles at Julien's and elsewhere in 1900 and later. Still another group were pupils at least in part of the 1885-1895 students. And so the influence has tended to grow in upon itself. The older men escaped from the domination of their teachers as all pupils should in order to express themselves honestly and individually. But the later series of students—they are still painting in Boston where they studied. Strong indeed are the pupils who can escape the masters' way of doing things when the masters point on in the same city; but escape they must if they are really to express themselves instead of echoing their teachers; yes, escape, even at the expense of leaving Boston for a time. At this point the ironical chant may arise in New York, Chicago, San Francisco. "How tragic an exile!"

With several men working in Boston acknowledged to be skillful painters of textures there has arisen what may be called a school of masterly surface painters, a school which actually rivals and at times surpasses its teachers in painting the outward seeming. If the pupils could have but caught with equal facility the inner truth that gives the shell a meaning. Some, the more thoroughgoing and imaginative, did learn the whole truth; others apparently did not, and so we have harmoniously colored works either over-composed, or with details unrelated though well painted in spots. We have figure pieces with heads to them but no forms within the clothing. We have portrait heads well painted as to flesh lines and drawing but expressing less than the camera can reveal. We have "arrangements" as overdressed as a musical comedy chorus, containing enough material for a dozen pictures, yet achieving no single complete picture. One wonders if this isn't "technique" gone to seed, the ends of art forgotten in obsession with the means.

It would be unfair to question some of the students' work in view of what some of their teachers sometimes neglect—accurate drawing, foreshortening, unity of subject, relation of the parts to the whole—in the interest in surface tones which they find so engrossing. In one figure we note a hummock on the thigh where never a normal thigh had a hummock; in another an arm has no elbow, being in shadow; a third gives a lady a long shoulder, elbow and wrist, but neither forearm nor upper arm; a fourth is a collection of unrelated studio bric-a-brac. The Guild has proved an admirable institution except in one particular—the most important feature of the guilds of old, and of the groups of painters that made art history, the Barbazon men, the pre-Raphaelites, the post-impressionists—it does not provide for mutual criticism expressed in executive session with as many members as possible present. Criticism in the present article need take no more personal a turn than expressing the opinion that a good dozen of works in the present Guild show would never have got in had the test been a 30 per cent vote of approval of the whole Guild membership.

If such a conjecture seems severe, it should be remembered that this show is not a Guild affair merely, like the exhibits at the home gallery, but representative in a way of Boston's art activities—an affair of the whole community.

To begin with novelties of the show, mention should be made of William J. Kaula's large landscape, a poetic painting that escapes the brownish tints that have marked much of his work, and pictures a peaceful river scene in peary grays, Corot-like blues and tender violet shadows, with clouds of pearly fluffiness of texture.

Charles Hopkinson's keenly characterized portrait of Elizabeth Putnam shares honors with Edmund C. Tarbell's "Mr. A. and Daughters," which pictures with equal success ripe maturity and pretty childhood. Both works are unmarred by self-consciousness in the sitters.

Philip Little shows one of his charming decorative landscapes, made still more charming by two pretty girls beside a rambling stone wall. The same artist throws a futuristic stone in the placid Boston academic pool with his "Traffic," a singular canvas in high key with several railway trains passing at different levels and factories running full blast at the top. This work might be called "New Haven road trying to lift the freight embargo."

John J. Enneking shows two of his highly original landscapes, his atmospheric "December Thaw," which won a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco, and "November Twilight," a wood interior sunset which achieves a high emotional value through continued painting and super-painting in a poetic mood that must have been long-sustained to have produced such a texture without impairing the effect of a single plane of interest.

All these works mentioned have the supreme and all too rare quality of im-

agination. They are works that approach nobility of expression, that nobility which was partially and needlessly lost when modern painters turned from engrossment in subject to engrossment in methods of painting. The same quality is to be noted in Arthur C. Goodwin's winter scene on Boston common in which the figures are handled with something of Raffaele's sprightliness, and in which the blue and green tones are a curious match for the tones in the gallery wall fabric.

Then there is George H. Woodbury's "Narrow Cove," a stirring marine, and his "Evening," a superb water color, in which for once in a painting the moon doesn't seem too large, and warm dark stained-glass hues are discovered in a hillside. This work took a medal of honor at the exposition in addition to the William T. Evans prize at a previous show.

Other works that invite a second examination are George L. Noyes' two sparkling winter scenes, Gretchen Rogers' "The Fur Hat"; Miss Gertrude Fiske's admirable "Shadow" and self-portrait; two thoroughly constructed and solidly painted portraits by Richard Meryman; two pleasant naturalistic landscapes by Margaret Fuller Tyng; William M. Paxton's "1775," a medal winning work masterly in representation of textures; Laura Coombs Hill's notable miniatures; "The Visitor," one of Louis Kronberg's ballet series, and characteristic works by I. M. Gauguin, William C. Churchill, Dwight Blaney, F. A. Bosley, Adelaide Cole Chase, Lillian Westcott Hale, Wilbur Dean Hamilton, Mary Brewster Hazleton, Ernest Major, Herman Dudley Murphy, Marie Danforth Page, Lilla Cabot Perry, Albert Felix Schmitt, Howard E. Smith, Rosamond L. Smith, Alice Ruggles Sohier, Leslie P. Thompson, Bertha Coolidge, Sally Cross, Jean N. Oliver and Evelyn Purdie.

Theodore M. Wendell shows his "October Haze," one of his best landscapes yet, which won a silver medal at the exposition. Many of the other works on view won silver or bronze medals. It is to be regretted that there is no adequate representation of the art of Joseph DeCamp and Frank W. Benson. The latter's exhibit is unhappy in the choice of model, the heavy truncating of the torso and in the crudeness of color.

Perhaps in an effort to get away from the pretty-pretty tendencies that have made Boston painting anemic in years past there seems a general movement for more vital hues, with the result at present theatrical, and decidedly close to the vulgar in a score of the works. Cyrus E. Dallin shows one of his imitable Indian chiefs who sits so lightly but firmly on his lean cayuse, and a large finished plaster study, "Alma Mater," designed as a memorial to a teacher deeply loved in St. Louis. This work is impressive and touching at once in its grouping of a seated woman, an ideal figure of education, with one little girl leaning helpfully toward another learning to read. The other sculpture interest of the show is slight. Bela L. Pratt shows one of his pretty figures, Anna Coleman Ladd a number of bas-reliefs and Richard H. Rechia an imaginative little "Siren."

Boston Art Notes

The art committee of the Brookline Civic Society announces an exhibition to be held in the Brookline public library beginning Monday, with an invitation view next Saturday from 3 to 6. The Copley Society of Boston announces an exhibition of Swedish art in Copley hall beginning March 16, opening with an invitation view the evening of March 15.

Greek and Roman antiques, comprising coins, glass, seals, necklaces, scarabs, etc., are on view at Doll & Richards' gallery, 71 Newbury street, where they are to be auctioned Thursday and Friday afternoons, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. In the same gallery may be seen a bas relief portrait of Jane Addams by Bashka Peaff.

Etchings by Charles Henry White are on view at the Cobb gallery, 454 Boylston street, until March 25.

The Society of Art and Crafts of Boston announces that a representative of the Commercial museum of Kyoto, Japan, has purchased through the society examples of the work of 14 American potters for the permanent collection of this museum.

HOUSE PASSES THE
MANUFACTURING BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House on Monday passed bills authorizing the department of commerce to more original investigation and research concerning manufacturing; increasing the number of steamboat inspectors; incorporating the Boy Scouts of America; authorizing the leave of absence for homestead settlers on unsurveyed lands, and authorizing construction of bridges across the Ohio river from Woods Run, Pittsburgh, to McKees Rocks, and across the Merri-mac river to Lowell.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS
INDORSE PRESIDENT

TRENTON, N. J.—Declaring President Wilson's patience, foresight, impartiality and patriotism to be without parallel since the time of Lincoln, the Democratic state committee, at a special meeting here Monday, adopted resolutions indorsing the President for re-election. The federal reserve act and the Clayton anti-trust law were commended. The committee selected Governor Fielder, United States Senators William Hughes and James E. Martine and Mr. Grossepup as "big four" delegates.

TARIFFS TO BE FILED

Tariffs to and from New York over the New London route, discontinued several years ago are about to be filed again by Boston & Maine and the Central Vermont railroads with the interstate commerce commission, to become operative about April 15.

IRISH MEETING
STIRS COMMENT
OF BOSTON MEN

Local Leaders Differ as to Value
of Convention Which Dis-
cussed European Situation and
Showed Pro-German Thought

Sentiment in Boston appears to be divided as to the value of the convention of the Friends of Irish Freedom in New York Saturday, several local Irishmen holding that the gathering was pro-German in its attitude and intimating that its German backing is evident. Many feel that Ireland's political problem should be left to the Irishmen at home, though in certain quarters in Boston it is believed that Saturday's convention must have marked influence among the Irish people living in the United States.

Dr. Henry V. McLaughlin of Brookline, president of the Boston central branch of the United Irish League, said today:

"I do not wish by word direct to stoop to saying anything tending to estrange honest men of my race from taking a different position than mine as to how Ireland should work out her political salvation. It is my position that the Irish at home know their own business better than any man or group living 3000 miles away. Were it possible by physical force to give Ireland complete independence, I believe the sons at home should decide themselves."

"The vast majority in Ireland have perfect confidence in constitutional agitation and have voted to uphold their parliamentary representatives. At Saturday's convention there were two classes: one class absolutely honest, though I believe unwise, and the other class essentially selfish. The members of the United Irish League are not as an organization for or against either side in the European struggle. It is undoubtedly true that the New York convention took on a pro-German attitude, however, and it does not reflect the true sentiment of the Irish people."

James T. Barrett, former Cambridge alderman, said:

"None of us have done our share as Irishmen. It will be conceded on all sides that prior to the war a healthful condition had been brought about through the instrumentality of Irish representatives in a more or less hostile House of Parliament, putting Ireland in a position equal to that of any country in Europe."

"In view of that fact what right have I to tell Ireland what is best for her? Let conditions in Ireland remain in the hands of her chosen representatives without interference from people on this side of the Atlantic. I say hands off."

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the superior court, takes a different position, declaring that rather than having a pro-German attitude the meeting "was all pro-Ireland." Mr. Campbell, who was appointed national committeeman of the new organization, said:

"The situation in Ireland today is the same as when America was trying to gain her independence; and she can never become free unless, like the United States she gets outside help. England has promised home rule when the war is over, but the very uncertainty of the contract makes it completely void. "What news the enemies of the convention—who are the pro-ally followers of John Redmond—have gotten from Ireland has come through the hand of the British censor, who deletes that portion of the letters begging for relief from present conditions. Ireland is fighting for freedom today as she has fought for the last 700 years."

COL. HOUSE CALLS
ON THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. E. M. House, the personal representative of President Wilson who went abroad to get information in the capitals of Europe concerning the sentiment entertained toward America and to give information about the feelings prevailing here, returned to Washington yesterday morning and was with the President for some time. He also called on the various members of the cabinet during the day. On account of the confidential nature of his mission Colonel House could say nothing for publication.

PASSING OF OHIO
CAPITOL RELIC ROOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—The relic room of the Ohio state capitol, which for 24 years has been the most distinctive feature in the State House to hundreds of thousands of visitors, has passed. The apartment is now one of the busy offices of a state department. The historic curios have been removed to new quarters, the change having become necessary because of the need for more space at the capitol.

OBERLIN ANNOUNCES GIFTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) OBERLIN, O.—The treasurer of Oberlin announces that the gifts for current use made to the college during the fiscal period just closed amount to \$88,610.23.

The Economy Six

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NO EFFORT MADE
TO INCREASE THE
OIL PRODUCTION

Standard Company of California
Says It Wanted to Get Rid
of Amount on Hand First

"The rapid advance in gasoline is not so much to be wondered at when it is considered that most of the oil companies made no effort to increase production during the first part of 1915, but actually curtailed as a result of conditions then prevailing," says the Boston News Bureau. "Meanwhile steady expansion of business in all lines in the United States was taking place and with the jump in automobile production gasoline consumption grew almost overnight."

"The policy of the Standard Oil Company of California is probably fairly typical. The president of that company says that owing to general conditions of field production and the business situation at the beginning of 1915, as the result of the European war, no effort was made to increase production until there was a reduction of the company's own and general crude oil stocks."

"During 1914 Standard Oil of California had to erect about 8,000,000 barrels in tankage to take care of surplus oil stocks and did not desire to repeat this experience in 1915. The company's pipeline runs from the wells for 1915 showed a daily average of 90,715 barrels, as against a daily average of 109,949 barrels for 1914."

"Nevertheless the company's stocks of crude oil in storage Dec. 31 last were 26,682,064 barrels, an increase of 623,987 barrels over Dec. 31, 1914."

"In the last half of 1915 conditions in the oil industry underwent a transformation. Crude oil prices at the wells advanced sharply as the result of the decreased production and reduction of surplus stocks. The company that had large tankage and big stocks on hand should have considered itself fortunate to be able to sell gradually on a rising market."

IN FAVOR OF STATE AID

SALEM, Ore.—Recommendation that the state and federal government cooperate in financing irrigation projects in Oregon is made by John H. Lewis, state engineer, who says that such a plan would divide whatever risk might be involved, and enable a lower rate of interest to be secured on the money needed. Mr. Lewis is strongly in favor of state aid of some kind for irrigation and drainage projects, says a Portland Oregonian special.

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CALIFORNIA TO EXPRESS ITSELF ON PROHIBITION

Total Extinction of Liquor Business or Partial Removal Is Option to Be Put Before the Voters Next November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, and partial prohibition, in separate measures, will be presented to the voters of California at the next general election—which will be at the time of the presidential election, next November. The two initiative petitions that are now being circulated for putting these measures on the ballot have already received more than the required number of signatures, 74,136.

The total prohibition law, if it passes, will go into effect in 1920; and the partial prohibition measure, which prohibits the sale of liquor save for home consumption, will, if successful, take effect in 1918. The measures are so drawn, however, that there will be no conflict of any kind if both of them pass.

Managers of the campaign and supporters of the movement are very sanguine that one or both of the measures will be successful. In the campaign for total statewide prohibition that was conducted in 1914, the temperance people believe that the minimum prohibition and the maximum liquor vote was cast. The reasons for the comparatively small prohibition vote were several. In the first place the bill as drawn was for total prohibition of the traffic and was to go into effect five days after the law should become effective. It is said that thousands of ardent prohibitionists refused to vote for the bill on the ground that it was too radical and did not allow the liquor interests an opportunity to protect themselves under the changed conditions that would ensue if the bill were passed. Furthermore many of the temperance organizations and individual workers believed, for other reasons, in 1914 that the time was not ripe for a statewide campaign for total prohibition.

At the present time, however, the prohibition sentiment in all its phases and in all parts of the state seems to be solidly behind the measures. The bills have been so drawn that if either of them passes, or even if both become laws, the liquor interests will have an opportunity to dispose of their interests or otherwise prepare for the change.

An additional reason for the comparatively small prohibition vote in 1914 was the fact that the great international exposition was about to be held. While many of the strict constructionists in affairs of conscience believed that a matter like the financial success of the exposition should not be allowed to interfere with the political settlement of a great moral question, there were undoubtedly a large number of voters who favored prohibition on general grounds, who believed that as the exposition was an international undertaking, an affair in which nations and individuals in all parts of the world were financially interested, it would be no serious compromise with evil to allow the status quo in the liquor question to prevail during the exposition period.

On the other hand it is believed that the liquor interests polled their maximum vote in the previous contest. Although the prohibition cause was heavily handicapped for the reasons stated, it showed such strength and so many signs of unexpected vitality that both the saloon and wine industries were thoroughly aroused and conducted a thorough and lavish campaign.

"For these and other reasons," said Franklin Hichborn, manager of the California dry campaign, "we believe that the time has come for California to take her place in the column of dry states. The moral forces of the state are united in support of the amendments and we believe that nothing can stop the accomplishment of the end desired. The campaign is going to be comprehensive, thorough and vigorous. We are going to see that three things are done: (1) we are going to secure a full registration; (2) we are going to get out the vote; and (3) we are going to see that the vote is counted."

In explanation of the last statement Mr. Hichborn said that from indications revealed by a study of the returns of the former election, he believed that 10,000 votes were recorded against the prohibition amendment that were not so cast.

Leaders of the movement here regard the contest as the most important that has been waged in any state, not only because this is a wine-producing state and because of the large number of licensed saloons, but because it is now a crucial period in the statewide prohibition movement throughout the nation. They believe that a victory now in a great state like California will throw the balance strongly in favor of effective nationwide prohibition.

The liquor interests are already active in an organized effort to defeat the measures. In this as in the former contest their argument that seems to have the most weight with the voters is the claim that prohibition in this state, where so much money is invested in the wine industry, amounts to confiscation. There is talk among the liquor men of putting a measure on the ballot requiring the state to make compensation to those who might suffer loss in case prohibition is successful.

The reply of the prohibition advocates to the confiscation argument is that the loss would not be nearly so serious as the saloon men seem to think, for the reasons that lands now used for grape culture could be used just as profitably

for other purposes, that grapes would yield as large a return when sold for other purposes than wine making, and that buildings now used in the liquor traffic could be utilized for other purposes.

Managers of the prohibition campaign point to the election figures of the last contest as evidence that the chances of success at the coming election are extremely good. The registered vote in 1914 was 1,219,345. The vote cast was 961,908, but the vote on prohibition was only 880,317. That meant that 81,551 electors who voted did not vote on prohibition, while 339,028 who were registered failed to vote on the question of prohibition. The vote on prohibition itself was 355,536 in favor and 524,781 against.

Taking into consideration the large body of voters revealed by these figures from which the prohibition cause may draw to increase its relative vote over that of the 1914 election, together with the fact—if it is a fact—that the anti-prohibition party polled its maximum vote in the former contest, it is believed by many political observers that the prohibitionists are justified in their confidence of success.

Something of the temper of the people and the resourcefulness and vitality of the movement for prohibition was indicated in the campaign for securing signatures to the petition for placing the measures upon the ballot. For various reasons it became necessary to secure 62,000 names in 10 days. Practical politicians surveyed the field and said that it was a physical impossibility to do this. Quietly the word was sent out through the organized workers and the response was immediate and astonishing. It is not known how many names were rejected on technical grounds by the county clerks, but it is estimated that over 131,000 names were obtained for the total prohibition amendment, and over 123,000 for the partial prohibition measure.

The total prohibition measure, which, if passed, will go into effect Jan. 1, 1920, thus giving the liquor interests opportunity to adjust affairs to the changed conditions, provides that "No alcoholic liquor shall be manufactured, kept or sold in, or be introduced into or be received within, the State of California, except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes, and for such excepted purposes only under such restrictions as are now, or shall hereafter be, provided by law."

If the partial prohibition act should meet with the approval of the voters, it will go into effect Jan. 1, 1918. The partial prohibition measure provides that "After Jan. 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquor shall be kept, given away or sold in any saloon, dramshop, dive, store, hotel, restaurant, cafe, club, dance hall or other place of public resort, except in a pharmacy or on the premises where such liquor is manufactured; nor shall any such liquor be sold or given away on or in any street, alley, park or public place."

The penalties for violation are the same for both measures. Alcoholic liquor is defined to mean any liquor which contains more than one half of 1 per cent by volume of alcohol, and which is not so mixed with other materials as to prevent its use as a beverage. And any person, "whether acting as principal, agent or employee or otherwise," who violates any of the provisions of the act "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both. For a second or subsequent conviction the fine shall be not less than \$200 and not more than \$2500, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year."

"All liquors found on any person in violation of the act shall be destroyed. The payment of the internal revenue tax by any person other than a pharmacist or manufacturer shall be prima facie evidence that such person is keeping or selling liquor contrary to law."

The matter of any conflict between the partial prohibition measure and the absolute prohibitory amendment has been carefully guarded against. Following is the text of the provision in the partial prohibition amendment concerning its independence of the other measure:

Section 10. This article shall not be so construed as to repeal any provision of any law or ordinance now in force prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away or delivery of any alcoholic liquor; nor shall it be construed as limiting the power of the state, or of any municipality or other political subdivision of the state, immediately to prohibit the manufacture, importation, transportation, sale or service of such liquor; nor shall it be construed as in conflict with another amendment to the constitution of the state of California, which adds thereto a new article, to be known as Article 24 and which prohibits the manufacture, keeping or selling in, or introducing into, the state of California of any alcoholic liquor after Jan. 1, 1920, with certain exceptions, if said amendment is adopted at the same time as this is adopted, it being the intention that said amendment, if adopted, shall supersede this on Jan. 1, 1920; but if this be adopted and said proposed Article 24 be not adopted, this article shall have full force and effect after said Jan. 1, 1920, as well as before that date.

In the total prohibition measure there is a similar provision. The measures are separate and distinct on the ballot.

MEADVILLE MOVES TO GET Y. M. C. A.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) MEADVILLE, Pa.—A movement has been started for a Y. M. C. A. in Meadville and the securing of quarters. Papers on which it is expected about 500 business men and others will pledge their support are being circulated by E. F. Miller and a number of students of the commercial college. It is expected to secure and remodel the building occupied formerly by the Halsey hotel.

STEEL BARGE TO CARRY FREIGHT ON MISSISSIPPI

Electric Craft That Is Expected to Make a New Era in Commerce—Large Fleet Planned by the Inland Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind.—The Inland Navigation Company, of New York, St. Louis and New Orleans, has building at the Howard shipyards, this city, a self-propelled, all-steel freight barge, which will start on its first trip from St. Louis to New Orleans on April 15, and which, it is believed, will mark a new era in commerce on the Mississippi river. The barge, as it lies moored in the Ohio river, off this city, is totally unlike the wooden, half-decked, side or stern wheel packets still to be found on the navigable streams of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

The Inland Navigation Company is incorporated under the laws of Delaware for \$9,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 has been paid in. It is understood that this capital comes almost wholly from England. The president of the corporation is John H. Bernhard, a civil engineer. Mr. Bernhard is an American citizen, although Dutch by birth. The formation of the Inland Navigation Company was the result of painstaking and accurate research on the part of Mr. Bernhard and his associates—an inquiry which embraced, first, the possibilities for navigating the Mississippi; second, the engineering features; third, the financial practicability, which necessarily included a review of the railroad rate system in the Mississippi valley.

Mr. Bernhard believes that the land carriers in many instances have dealt most unjustly with the shippers. In describing the scope of the Inland Navigation Company—which is really worldwide—it is first necessary to understand the situation as it appeared to the capitalists and to Mr. Bernhard. "Railroad rates in this country," said Mr. Bernhard, in effect, to a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, "have never been formulated on scientific principles. They have been based, first, on 'what the traffic will bear,' and, again, 'any rate to meet water competition.' The whole country is aware of the decline of inland navigation. This has been attributed to two circumstances—the introduction of the railroad, a superior means of transportation, and unfair competition. The waterways may never hope to equal the railroads as common carriers, but they can hope to fulfill their proper functions in a coordinate system, and now that protection from unjust competition is assured, capital has at last been persuaded to venture."

The Inland Navigation Company hopes to let results attest. There is a minimum eight-foot channel from St. Louis to New Orleans, becoming deeper as the stream goes south. The barge, now building at Jeffersonville, can successfully navigate, with 1600 tons of freight, out of St. Louis to the gulf. It can run in channels and during seasons which would forbid the operation of the old packets.

The barge at Jeffersonville will be named Inco No. 1. It is the pioneer craft of a fleet of 36 vessels, which the Inland Navigation Company expects to have in operation by the spring of 1918. By July 1, this year, it is stated that tri-weekly service between New Orleans and St. Louis will have been established. "The barges are so built," said Mr. Bernhard, "that we expect to give service during the winter, unless extraordinary conditions force us, in which case we will continue to give service, but then by rail, absorbing the difference in rates. Our plans are to have 36 barges by the spring of 1918, ranging in tonnage from 1600 to 5000 tons carrying capacity for each barge."

The barge at Jeffersonville is equipped with four internal combustion engines, each working one propeller of 51 inches diameter. These propellers can be separately and quickly changed in case of striking a snag. This, the all-steel construction, and the crane may be said to be unique features. There is no fire on board, heating and lighting being done with electricity. This is a factor in reducing insurance. The barge is equipped with an electrically operated traveling gantry crane, which is capable of extending a boom on either side of the barge 68 feet, and can lift three tons at a time. This crane straddles the cargo box and can travel along the barge on a rail for 108 feet.

The cargo box is a steel structure 200 feet long, 40 feet wide and 12 feet high. Its roof can be removed in its entirety, or in sections, permitting the operators to reach the cargo anywhere. The barge is 240 feet long and can navigate in 3½ feet of water, carrying 500 tons. At 7½ feet draft it will carry 1600 tons. The barge is equipped with an ice plant which gives refrigeration enough to cool a chamber of 6000 cubic feet to a temperature of 31 degrees against an outside temperature of 95 degrees.

The steering is done with electricity, the pilot having in front of him a dial lit up by electric light, showing the exact stand of the four balanced rudders. On the left the pilot will have a meter which shows the list of the boat. In front, the pilot will have five gauges which give him accurately the draft forward, midship, aft, and the load the barge carries. Other gauges will show the amount of water in the ballast tanks, which can be increased or decreased at will by the pilot, giving him any desired draft. By putting in a switch the pilot can start a foghorn blowing, according to government reg-

ulations, five seconds in every minute. The same system operates all clocks, giving exactly uniform time. In case of a leak in the hold a red lamp lights up in the pilot house and simultaneously a bell is rung in all quarters.

The barge is equipped with four watertight and airtight bulkheads, and since the deck is also air and water tight and has no hatches, a puncture of the bottom will not permit the water to enter faster than it can force the air out of an airtight can—the hull. Further, one man, in the pilot house, by turning a switch, start three powerful electric bilge pumps, capable of discharging 800 gallons a minute. A novel idea is a bow pump with suction and discharge at port and starboard and will, so that by turning a switch the pilot can suck away the water at one side and discharge it at the other side, resulting in a pull of 25 horsepower at the bow, which will enable him to turn from dock against a wind of 40 miles speed. The pilot house is equipped with two telephone systems, one a landing and the other a navigation system.

The barge has many engineering devices, such as electric winches to operate the 2000 pound anchors, a gun to shoot a bow-line, and wireless equipment with which to communicate constantly with the head offices. The two operators are also freight clerks. The barge's deck can be raised or lowered, a feature of great value in overcoming poor dock facilities. The traveling crane loads and unloads by truck loads at the rate of 40 tons an hour for each floor of the cargo box, or 400 tons an hour for the cargo box's 10 doors.

The engine room looks like a stationary electric power plant. It, too, is completely equipped with curious devices. The barge will carry a crew of only 14 men. Complete, it cost almost \$95,000. The 5000-ton barges will cost \$312,000 each. These larger boats will have an upstream speed of 18 miles an hour.

In 1914 Mr. Bernhard made an experimental trip with a 1000-ton barge of the type described, though not so completely equipped. The 1000-ton barge cost \$32,000. Loaded it had a speed of eight miles an hour, with a fuel cost of 30 cents an hour. The average cost of a Mississippi river packet of 1000 tons is \$60,000 to \$70,000. The packets carry average crews of 54 men, while the fuel cost is \$4 an hour. The operating cost of the barge, including insurance, etc., is \$2100 a month against \$8100 a month for the steamboat.

Recently the Mississippi Valley Terminal League held a meeting in St. Louis. Thirty-five or more cities were represented. Each had important plans under way, but a lack of uniformity was discovered.

The Steamboat Owners and Managers League has been formed, representing boat lines on the Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri and upper and lower Mississippi rivers. Henceforth a uniform bill of lading will be used, and shipments will be accepted for any port in the world.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY TO PUSH WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The people of St. Louis county voted in favor of the \$3,000,000 bond issue for good roads at the special election, Feb. 15, by the overwhelming vote of 12,706 to 2190. Bond advocates say that actual work on the roads will be started within 90 days and that from that time on an average of \$800,000 a year will be expended upon roads covering a period of about five years.

No part of the bonds can be sold except to pay for a contract that has been let to the lowest bidder. Thus the bonds will be sold in lots, and no interest will be paid until the county is ready to use the money apportioned for a specific improvement, on which it is ready to begin work. The interest on the bonds starts on the day of sale.

The county will employ an expert consulting civil engineer to confer with the county highway commissioner in the preparation of specifications, contracts, providing for proper testing of road materials and the superintendence of construction work.

Dr. Laurence I. Hughes, senior highway engineer in the office of the public roads and rural engineering division of the department of agriculture, who spent several days here recently speaking in behalf of the bond issue, has offered the cooperation of his division in the construction of roads and in taking a road census. The road census will be taken immediately to determine the density of travel and the amount of tonnage on each county road.

The county has 1165 miles of roads, 555 of which are of rock and gravel, and 600 of dirt.

MEXICAN TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passenger trains of the Southern Pacific railway are crossing the international bridge to Piedras Negras, Mexico, connecting with Mexican trains for the first time in three years, according to advices from the United States vice-consul at that place, dated Feb. 19.

TOURIST TRAVEL TO MONTEVIDEO (Special to The Christian Science Monitor) MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—In one week in January 5000 tourists arrived in Montevideo from the interior of the republic and from Buenos Aires. Thirty-five hundred of them came from Buenos Aires in three days.

PRICES OF FOOD MADE TOO HIGH, SAYS GONZALEZ

He Reports That Merchants in Mexico City Speculated on Needs of Poor—Comments on Charity Board's Work

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Unjustifiable raising of prices of foods by merchants is charged by General Gonzalez in his report to the first chief on the occupation of this city by his forces. He says: "Some, the few, had held to reasonable prices; others, the many, those who were giving only a part during the time that the penalty of the Provost was pending over them, left no illegal method untried that they might speculate anew with the miseries of the people. Thus it is seen that while the prices lowered at the end of September and the first 15 days of October to 75 per cent of these which existed in August, to the end of this current month (January, 1916) the high prices are entirely unjustified because the supply in the city has been sufficient to establish normal conditions."

"Without taking into account the entrance of merchandise in carts and on animals, but only that brought by rail, during the first 15 days, these were received in this city the following quantities: Rice 1947 tons, sugar 1576 tons, wheat 316 tons, beans 171.9 tons, peas 20.3 tons, havas 267.9 tons, barley 93.1 tons, brown sugar in cakes 1104.2 tons, potatoes .6 tons, lamb 104.2 tons, salt 125.2 tons, peppers 557.5 tons, corn 25.5 tons, coal 157.6 tons."

"Notwithstanding that in some mercantile establishments merchandise was being sold at prices much below those established by the provost in the schedule of September, in the first 15 days of October and without reason or excuse, the office of the provost registered more than 200 cases of infraction for the raising of prices, in a bold and ostensible manner, and by frauds in weights and measures."

"In this it was demonstrated that the general headquarters in representation of Constitutionalism did all in its power to remedy the economic crisis which afflicted this metropolis and its environs; that this labor was justly appreciated by the great majority of the people, and if the results were not as complete and radical as had been hoped the culpability was in the cupidity of the merchants. In respect to this I must show that, interpreting their altruistic sentiments in your desire to alleviate this most difficult situation, because it was overrunning the city and environs with all its inhabitants, we caused to be distributed during the first occupation by our troops (9th to 17th of July) nearly 500,000 pesos in convenient proportions among those persons whose sufferings were greatest in intensity."

"Designing I have held to finish this chapter considerations relative to the international auxiliary which sought to aid the needy population of the city. Far be it from me to reproach the generous tendency which could inspire the American Red Cross to send one commissioned to give aid to our people. If there were culpability in this conduct, it did not belong in the first place to the foreigners. Those culpable to the greatest degree were our misguided compatriots, who meanwhile were dissipating in banquets, enriching themselves by deceit and robbery, and hiding of merchandise, permitting those on the other side of the Rio Grande to consider us in no miserable a condition that they must solve our problem for us."

"When we occupied the metropolis with our troops there was in operation there an international committee of private charities, composed in the greater part of foreigners, also the representation of the Red Cross, who appeared as possessors of very great resources with which to benefit our people. The first of the said institutions employed food at low prices, giving out of it tickets to families who wished to acquire them in the few booths which they established."

"Meanwhile the American Red Cross began its work, installing itself in the Imperial hotel, not yet inaugurated, which is situated in the Paseo de la Reforma, and announcing the charities which it would dispense to the people. In a great city like that of Mexico there exist in all epochs, even in the most prosperous, multitudes of persons who habituate themselves to live on public charity, people with no notion of delicacy, who beg charity of friends, neighbors or transients, affronting those to whom they extend the hand for alms."

"For inequality of the distribution of riches, the city of Mexico suffers in greater proportion than any other part of the country, and because of this it is not strange that the announcement of succor which the Red Cross offered, caused to assemble in great numbers these disinherited ones whom the example of the Zapatistas had served to excite to mendacity and vagrancy, and also persons of other rank who were really needy who for social or political reasons sought thus to better hide their misery by making themselves known to the foreigners."

"The first acts of the representative of the Red Cross were confined to the distribution of soup among the needy. To this end a list was made of those soliciting aid, giving to each a ticket entitling him to one ration. The exaggerations of the data published by the press reached the extreme of declaring that before the first day of distribution there had been listed nearly 200 families at the Imperial hotel alone to be given food; that

at the Society for the Protection of Children Without Homes they were distributing articles of prime necessity; that on the first day of the first distribution they had received 20,000 calls for aid, and that they furnished food to 80,000 persons; that in the first week so great was the abundance of food and the munificence of the foreigner, that even to poor women and children who wanted tickets they distributed the surplus; that on Aug. 14, they distributed 24,000 liters (practically quarts) of soup in the eight districts of the city, and that on the 19th of the same month it increased to 125,000 the number of persons who asked for help, and Mr. Hopkins, the president of the committee, realized the necessity of visiting the Xochimilco gardens and other points with the object of arranging to obtain vegetables as ingredients for the soup."

"In the progressive measures which had been taken by these auxiliaries and taking into consideration the effectiveness of the work done by the general headquarters, by the Governor of the federal district and the Beneficencia Publica, there might have been reason to believe in a superabundance of meals such as never had been known to the inhabitants of the metropolis. But the president of the Red Cross committee himself ordered, upon the completion of the first month of his labors, the reduction to its true proportions of the interest displayed."

At the beginning of the occupation of Mexico the general headquarters received 257 cars of merchandise which in greater part was put on sale in the Buena Vista station and served as a supply to the bakeries and the corn and flour mills, with the object that they should sell bread and corn (masa) cheaply to the people. The public charities established 23 places for aid in which were distributed daily pea soup and bread to each of the persons who came with his corresponding ticket. At the beginning they gave out 3000 rations daily, and at the end of August 33,000. The city government received merchandise and established 48 booths in which it was sold at low prices. As the last measure there came daily to these places 800 persons and if it be considered that each one of the buyers represented one family of five persons it may be seen that more than 200,000 of the inhabitants were benefited. The Governor of the federal district established public dining rooms. To this also may be added the fact that the general headquarters had distributed more than 14,000 pesos in cash and goods to various beneficent institutions, extensive donations being made to families and individuals."

CHILEAN SUPREME COURT RECOGNIZES REQUEST OF PERU

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—A decision with an important bearing on the relations between Chile and Peru has been returned by the Chilean supreme court in the Corzo and Reyes requisition case. The requisition petition, which was made by Peru through its consul in Santiago and was some months ago denied by the supreme court on the ground that a consul was not a proper official to present such a request, is now, after reconsideration, granted.

The decision is taken to mean that in the view of the court there is a quasi-diplomatic relation between the two countries, by virtue of the consulates which have been maintained since the legations were closed, and it is therefore regarded as a favorable symptom of rapprochement.

The case attracted widespread attention. Shortly after the supreme court announced its first decision in the matter, some of its members were in conference with officials of the department of foreign affairs, and the new light shed on the case at that time is supposed to have caused the reversal.

PROGRESSIVES RESIGN IN ARGENTINA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Following the action of the Democratic Progressive party in nominating a presidential ticket which the conservative party had made known it could not support, Sr. Benito Villanueva, Vice-President and recently-acting president of the republic, has formally resigned from the party. Sr. Ginazoli, senator for San Luis, withdrew at the same time. Other resignations are expected.

A possible result of these events, despite official announcement to the contrary, is that the Democratic Progressive party will after all modify its ticket so as to conciliate the Conservatives. Barring this possibility, it is now more nearly certain than ever that the radical elements will win in the April election.

DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE FIRMS

BOOKBINDERS
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAPEr MANUFACTURERS
Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal Street, Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ELECTROTYPERS
Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress Street, Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALFTONE AND ETCHING
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
Hinkley & Woods, 31 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE
Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Co. and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.

KEYSTONE LEATHER CO., GLAZED AND DULL KID, Philadelphia—Boston—London.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS
Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

TOILET PAPER
Andrew Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.

STEEL CASTINGS
George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOL
F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

NEW URUGUAY CONSTITUTION IS OPPOSED

Leading Newspapers Taking Part in Adverse Campaign, But Sr. Batlle Declares That Its Adoption Is Assured

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—It is now plain to all observers of Uruguayan politics that the constitutional reform proposed by Sr. Batlle Ordóñez, former president of the republic, will encounter stout, if not decisive, opposition in the approaching constituent convention.

The recent publication of the text of the reform, in Sr. Batlle's newspaper, El Dia, was the signal for the renewal of the adverse campaign, in which many leading newspapers are taking part. Sr. Batlle states quite calmly that the adoption of the new constitution is assured. His opponents declare with energy that it has no chance. The impartial observer may take his choice, or wait on the outcome. He will find it significant, however, that the Colorado party, of which Sr. Batlle has long been the recognized head and which put the present administration into power, is by no means a unit on the proposal, some of Sr. Batlle's former ministers being opposed to it.

As already told in The Christian Science Monitor, the new constitution embraces half a dozen or more important reforms, among them the complete separation of church and state, the initiative and referendum, direct election of senators and doubling their number so as to give each department two instead of one, and the establishment of a collegiate, or commission, government for the republic, somewhat after the Swiss pattern.

Public opinion is believed to be favorable to most of these changes. For instance, the requisite two-thirds majority would probably be readily polled for the separation of church and state, if the question were submitted alone. The connection already has been reduced practically to a minimum, and it is difficult for many Uruguayans to see why the state should continue the remaining special favors to the Roman Catholic organizations,—stipends to bishops and the like.

It is the same with regard to the direct election of senators and the initiative and referendum. Uruguay is perhaps the most democratic, the most advanced, both in popular political thought and in legislation of all the South American states, and for it to take the additional steps would be only consistent with its past action in such matters.

The collegiate government proposal is the point where the opposition is centered, and because this is joined in the same instrument with the others, one is likely to share the fate of all.

By the opponents of the measure, it is argued that one strong man in the nine would be able to dominate the others, and, to judge by the past history of Uruguay, this is a condition that might often be expected to arise. He would thus have all the power and only a ninth part of the responsibility of the chief executive as at present constituted.

They urge also that the "unipersonal executive system in South America is not merely the result of a transplanted dogma, but is a development from various triumvirates and the like which were tried in the early days of the republic, and that to return now to an executive board would be to revert to a system long since tried and found wanting."

Sr. Batlle replies that both these objections are based on unsound premises. It is too much, he says, to suppose that one man on a board would often, if ever, dominate eight others having equal legal powers. As to the second point, he says that the people should not be governed by theories of evolution to the exclusion of their own independent judgment, and he goes on to show that the collegiate government is precisely adjusted to the needs of the time, regardless of its fitness 100 years ago.

It is interesting to note that Sr. Batlle has not included in the proposed constitution all the reforms which his studies in recent years have led him to favor for the country. He omitted certain ones, it is said, for the reason that he desired to keep unnecessary obstructions out of the way of the collegiate government plan. Among the other reforms which he is reported to desire is a provision for the nationalization of all South Americans, reciprocally as between countries, which would make possible the establishment of an international South American Congress, and others of similar importance.

Real Estate and Shipping News Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

Several sales have just been closed in the Beacon Hill and South End sections involving properties valued at nearly \$200,000 on a taxable basis, whereby Joseph E. Worcester, trustee of the Pleasant Street Land Trust conveys to Mary B. Brandegee the estates at 68 and 69 Beacon, corner of River street. The parcel at 68 Beacon street consists of a four-story brick and stone dwelling with 1768 square feet of land, total assessed being \$34,000, of which \$22,400 is on the land. The parcel at 69 Beacon street consists of a four-story brick and stone dwelling with 1728 square feet of land with an assessment of \$37,000 of which \$27,600 is on the land. By this purchase the new owner secures an estate having a frontage of 60 feet on Beacon street and 70 feet on River street.

Papers have today gone to record whereby William L. Roberts purchases from Mary B. Brandegee the estate at 880-890 Washington street, corner of Pine street. The lot contains 5465 square feet of land assessed for \$98,400, together with a brick and stone mercantile building assessed at \$10,600, making a total of \$109,000. It is said to be the intention of the new owner to improve and hold for investment. The brokers in these transactions were Clarence B. Wood and Codman & Street.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Title to the five-story double brick apartment house numbered 84 West Rutland square, with an additional entrance at 1040 Claremont street, South End, has this day been transferred by Julia A. Aldrich, owner, to Leon L. Dennis. The total assessed valuation is \$82,000, which includes \$8400 carried on the 6921 square feet of land.

Eben F. Thompson, trustee, has sold premises No. 4 Rutland street, near Washington street, South End, consisting of a 3½-story brick dwelling and 1125 square feet of land, taxed for \$5400 and \$1700 of this amount is land value. Josiah H. Brown was the buyer.

DORCHESTER ESTATES SOLD

The Joseph F. Howland estate sold to Annie M. Glennon a frame house and lot of land containing some 4000 square feet, all valued at about \$7000, of which the land carries \$5800. The location is Bellevue street, near Quincy street, Dorchester.

Adeline Crown sold to John H. Clarke and wife her estate situated No. 121 Evans street, near Corbet street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3790 square feet of land, all assessed for \$2900, including the land.

IN THE ROXBURYS

Corinne L. Benjamin was one of the buyers of Roxbury property today, taking title from Elizabeth A. Lash to the three-story and basement brick dwelling at 56 Windsor street, near Westminster street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 1166 square feet, valued at \$900, and the improvements carry \$300, making a total assessment of \$3900.

Charles H. Houston et al. have purchased from Mary L. Thayer the 2½-story frame dwelling located 9 Mills street, near Rockland street, Roxbury. There are 1500 square feet in the lot of land, taxed for \$600 and included in the \$3000 assessment.

Papers have all gone to record in the transfer of title from Eliza B. Turnbull to Annie H. Kavanaugh, comprising the brick dwelling house property and frame stable, situated No. 51 Rockview street, near Robinwood avenue, West Roxbury. It is valued by the assessors at \$5700, and \$2900 of this amount applies on 9755 square feet of land.

PURCHASED IN SOUTH BOSTON

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has purchased three lots at 507 East First street, South Boston, from Catherine G. Hamon containing in all 9812½ square feet of land. Henry J. Bowen and Whitcomb & Co. were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Boylston st., 120, ward 8—Joseph Walker; alter office.

Main st., 136, ward 3—N. Noyes & Co.; alter; alter shop.

Washington st., North, 9, ward 5; L. V. Niles, Edwin K. Klakke; alter shop and lot.

Pearl st., 151, ward 5; Geo. B. Grant; Project mercantile.

MR. COTTRELL NAMED FOR NEWTON EXPERT

NEWTON, Mass.—Edwin A. Cottrell of 29 Cottage street, Wellesley, secretary of the commission which recently drew up the first segregated budget for Boston, has accepted the position of municipal expert for the city of Newton. A letter of acceptance has just been received by Mayor Edwin O. Childs, and the investigation Mr. Cottrell is to conduct into the business administration at city hall starts April 1.

Mr. Cottrell, who was recommended to Mayor Child by Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard University, is to be given six months for his study and is to receive a salary of \$2500 for the work of eliminating waste and inefficiency in all the municipal departments. Mr. Cottrell is a lecturer at Wellesley College.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Romsdalsfjord, Christiania and Shields; Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus; Mornus, New Orleans; Kristianstad, Bergen; City of Augusta, Savannah; Asahi Maru, Baltimore; Korona, Demerara and St. Thomas; Tenadores, Port Limon, Colon and Havana.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

by our counter-attacks, which drove the Germans back into Forges.

East of the Meuse there has been intermittent artillery fighting.

In Woivre an intense bombardment of the region about Fresnes has not been followed by any infantry attacks. West of Pont-a-Mousson our artillery has inflicted heavy damage on the German organizations in the Jure woods.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

In the Argonne we have bombarded different sections of the forest of Cheppy and the Malancourt-Avoourt road.

In the region to the north of Verdun the night passed without any infantry action. The artillery action continued violently on the left bank of the Meuse and intermittently in the sector to the west of Douaumont and in the Woivre.

Our batteries have actively bombarded the communications of the Germans. The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Tuesday—The war office communication issued yesterday says:

Western (Russian) front: Our artillery has demolished a portion of the German trenches southward from Lake Babbitt on the Riga sector.

Eastward from Friedrichstadt we are able to confirm the success of our artillery fire on German working parties. German scouting parties approaching our positions between the Oldevitz and Sussey rivers were dispersed by our rifle fire. Fighting for the possession of mine craters continues near Illouk.

Caucasus front: Our troops landed under the cover of an intense supporting fire from the fleet and occupied on the night of March 4 the town of Atina, on the Black sea coast to the east of Trebizond. Deploying rapidly southward, they forced the Turks to evacuate their positions.

In the course of the action we took as prisoners two officers and 280 men and captured two guns and a quantity of artillery ammunition, cartridges and rifles.

Detachments of our troops, continuing the pursuit, occupied the village of Maprava, midway between Atina and Riza, the morning of the 5th.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Tuesday—The official communique issued yesterday by Austrian headquarters says:

On the Italian front activity has been almost completely checked by very unfavorable weather conditions in the mountains.

Safe arrival of the White Star liner Cretic at Naples yesterday afternoon was reported today at the local office.

Work of loading the 400,000 bushels of oats booked to go out on the British steamer Essex Baron, began yesterday. This consignment, which is for delivery to the British government, is to be shipped in sacks.

Off shore vessels featured arrivals at the fish pier today, very little shore fish being on hand. Prices remain high, although slightly easier than the quotations of Monday. Arrivals: Schooners Arcthusa, 52,000 pounds; Aspinet, 51,600; Josie & Phebe, 65,500; W. M. Goodspeed, 13,000; Henrietta, 10,800; Frances S. Grueby, 20,200; Sadie Nunan, 9100; Morning Star, 44,800, and Gov. Foster, 24,800. The following also had halibut: Arcthusa, 200; Josie & Phebe, 300; Morning Star, 500, and Gov. Foster, 75. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Halibut, \$7.75 to \$8.75; steak cod \$12.85 to \$15.50, market cod \$6.75 to \$7.75; pollock \$8 to \$8.50, large hake \$8.75, medium hake \$5.75, and cusk \$6.80 to \$8.60.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Schr Margaret, Olsen, Torrevieja via Mayaguez.

Tg Eastern, Hickman, Norfolk.

Tg Monocacy, Rickards, Philadelphia, twg bgs Cumru, Logan and Tulpehocken.

Tg Valley Forge, Bonde, Philadelphia, twg bgs Oak Hill, Pickering and Temple.

Tg W H Yerkes, Jr, Perkins, Sandwich, twg bgs Summit Hill and Panther.

Tg Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 780, 788 and 793.

Cleared

Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.

FINDS BILL CONSTITUTIONAL

Attorney General Attwell sent to the Massachusetts House today an answer to its order requesting his opinion on the constitutionality of the bill for deducting pay from employees who are late at work. He finds that the bill is ambiguous. He is unable to say that no ground exists for legislative interference and is of opinion that the bill, if enacted, will be constitutional. It should be amended to avoid ambiguity, he says. Otherwise more difficult constitutional questions might arise.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rot'm	March 11
America, for Naples-Genoa	March 11
Chicago, for Bordeaux	March 11
Kristianstad, for Bergen	March 11
New York, for Liverpool	March 11
Stockholm, for Stockholm	March 11
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	March 11
La Touraine, for Bordeaux	March 11
St. Louis, for Liverpool	March 11
Laureola, for London	March 11
Cameronia, for Liverpool	March 11
Noordam, for Falmouth-Rot'm	March 11
Patric, for Naples	March 11
United States, for Copenhagen	March 11
Lafayette, for Bordeaux	March 11
Stampalia, for Genoa, via Naples	March 11
Orduna, for Liverpool	March 11
Philadelphia, for London	March 11
Oscar II, for Copenhagen	March 11
Bergensfjord, for Bergen	March 11
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	March 11
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	March 11
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa	March 11
Andania, for London	March 11
Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rot'm	March 11
New York, for Liverpool	March 11
Orduna, for New York	March 11
Chicago, for Bordeaux	March 11
Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen	March 11
Lapland, for Liverpool	March 11
St. Louis, for Liverpool	March 11
Espagne, for Bordeaux	March 11

Sailings from St. John

Scandinavian, for Liverpool March 11 |

WESTBOUND

Carpentier, for New York	March 7
Scandinavian, for St. John	March 10
Orduna, for New York	March 11
Philadelphia, for New York	March 11
Mississippi, for St. John	March 11
Kronland, for New York	March 11
Tuscania, for New York	March 11
Proterian, for St. John	March 11
California, for New York	March 11
New York, for New York	March 11
Metagama, for St. John	March 11
Scandinavian, for New York	March 11
Cameronia, for New York	March 11
Scandinavian, for St. John	March 11
Orduna, for New York	March 11

Sailings from Rotterdam

New Amsterdam, for New York March 11 |

Rydman, for New York March 11 |

Sailings from Bordeaux

Lafayette, for New York March 11 |

Rochambeau, for New York March 11 |

Chicago, for New York March 11 |

Espagne, for New York March 11 |

St. Louis, for New York March 11 |

Rochambeau, for New York March 11 |

La Touraine, for New York March 11 |

Espagne, for New York March 11 |

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic, for Boston March 11 |

Canopic, for Boston March 11 |

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York March 11 |

Kristianstad, for New York March 11 |

Bergensfjord, for New York March 11 |

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II, for New York March 11 |

Frederik VIII, for New York March 11 |

Hellig Olav, for New York March 11 |

United States, for New York March 11 |

Oscar II, for New York March 11 |

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

Wilhelmina, for Honolulu March 8 |

Manoa, for Honolulu March 8 |

Sonoma, for Sydney March 11 |

Matsonia, for Honolulu March 11 |

Great Northern, for Honolulu March 11 |

Lurline, for Honolulu March 11 |

Sailings from Seattle

Awa Maru, for Hongkong March 7 |

Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong March 17 |

Sailings from Vancouver

Nagasaki, for Sydney March 15 |

Monteagle, for Hongkong March 18 |

Sailings from Hongkong

Tamba Maru, for Seattle March 7 |

Yokohama Maru, for Seattle March 15 |

Empress of Russia, for Vancouver March 22 |

Sailings from Yokohama

Kamakura Maru, for Seattle March 8 |

Tamba Maru, for Seattle March 22 |

Empress of Russia, for Vancouver March 30 |

Yokohama Maru, for Seattle March 30 |

Sailings from Honolulu

Matsonia, for San Francisco March 8 |

Lurline, for San Francisco March 14 |

Great Northern, for San Francisco March 16 |

Sierra, for San Francisco March 21 |

Wai-ana, for San Francisco March 22 |

Manoa, for San Francisco March 22 |

Makura, for Vancouver March 21 |

Sailings from Sydney

Sierra, for San Francisco March 8 |

Makura, for Vancouver March 16 |

Wai-ana, for San Francisco March 22 |

Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS

Shields Feb. 9 |

City of Vienna Feb. 11 |

Coniston Feb. 10 |

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8

Bostonian Feb. 24 |

Avalancha Feb. 24 |

Louisiana Feb. 24 |

Indiana Feb. 24 |

Chapetown Castle Feb. 24 |

Pruthi Feb. 24 |

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

Kilchattan Feb. 23 |

Clearway Feb. 23 |

Surga Feb. 23 |

British Monarch Feb. 23 |

Foyle Feb. 23 |

TUESDAY, MARCH 14

Ninian Mar. 1 |

Cian Ferguson Mar. 1 |

Sachen Mar. 1 |

Westminster Mar. 1 |

SUNDAY, MARCH 19

Novian Mar. 4 |

City of Naples Mar. 11 |

Chinese Prince Mar. 14 |

Argyle Mar. 14 |

Kumetic Mar. 14 |

Marengo Mar. 14 |

Tuscan Prince Mar. 14 |

SATURDAY, MARCH 25

Bratsberg Feb. 23 |

Welsh Prince Mar. 30 |

Buffalo Mar. 30 |

J. L. Luckenbach Mar. 30 |

MARCH 20 TO APRIL 10

Boyne Mar. 14 |

Idaho Mar. 22 |

Sark Mar. 22 |

The foregoing subject to change without notice.

SEAVEY SETTLEMENT OPENED

With a service conducted by the Rev. E. J. Helm, the director, the new Fred H. Seavey Seminary settlement, branch of the Morgan memorial in Shawmut avenue, was formally opened last evening. It was explained that the institution is not to be conducted on a free-for-all plan, but to give material aid to those who show ability and determination to help themselves.

CONVENTION OF HIGH PRIESTS OF MASONS OPENS

From 100 to 125 members of the Massachusetts convention of high priests, Royal Arch Masons, meet this afternoon in Ionic hall, Masonic Temple, Tremont and Boylston streets, and tonight in the same hall at 7 o'clock the regular quarterly convocation of the Grand Royal Arch chapter of Massachusetts is to convene with M. E. Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, grand high priest, presiding.

The Massachusetts convention of high priests, which is composed of past and present high priests of the various Massachusetts chapters of Royal Arch Masons, consists of about 500 members. Ordinarily not more than one fifth or slightly more of the entire membership is present at a convention, and present indications are that this afternoon's attendance will prove not far from the average.

From 12 to 15 candidates present themselves on such occasions for induction into the organization and it is said this morning that this proportion

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS



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"An Hotel Where Guests are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates

500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water \$1.50-\$2.50 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower \$2.00-\$3.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water \$2.50-\$4.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower \$3.00-\$5.00 per day

Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Near the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets

Quiet. Refined. Moderate Charges. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Modern Convenience.

E. C. OWEN, Manager



Hotel Majestic

Fronting Central Park at West 72nd Street NEW YORK

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

NEAR TO ALL THAT'S DESIRABLE. FAR FROM ALL THAT'S UNDESIRABLE. The Majestic is quickly accessible to the shops and theatres.

The Majestic is a social center and has excellent facilities for dinner and supper parties, banquets, weddings and other functions.

Suites of two rooms or more transiently or permanently. Rooms \$2 a day and upward.

Write for illustrated booklet. Copeland Townsend, Leases-Director



The BILTMORE NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.

1000 rooms open to outside air 100 with bath—Room rates from \$2.50 per day.

Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially arranged for public or private functions.

John McE. Bowman President

Lakewood, N. J.
A MODERN HOTEL

With a Quiet Air of Domesticity and a Homelike Atmosphere. Music, Dancing, Golf.

E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON

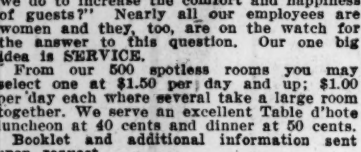
29 East 29th Street, New York City

Just off Fifth Avenue

The Famous Hotel for Women

ISN'T IT COMFORTING to know that there is one hotel in New York devoted entirely to the interests of "Miss Woman"? Almost everywhere you go, you find that such such a convenience is made because "men like it that way." But in the Hotel Martha Washington men's desires are never questioned. Here there is only one question of interest, and that is, "What can we do to increase the comfort and happiness of guests?" Nearly all our employees are women and they, too, are on the watch for the answer to this question. Our one big idea is SERVICE.

From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'hôte luncheon at 40 cents and dinner at 50 cents. Booklet and additional information sent upon request.



Shoreham Hotel

H Street Northwest at Fifteenth

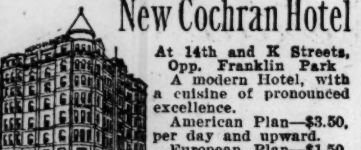
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Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service

R. S. DOWNS, Manager

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At 14th and K Streets, Opp. Franklin Park

A modern Hotel, with a cuisine of pronounced excellence.

American Plan—\$3.50, per day and upward.

European Plan—\$1.50, per day and upward.

EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Manager

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South Pennsylvania Avenue Capacity 100

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NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL

All Charges Most Moderate

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Single Room with Bath \$3 to \$5 per day
Double Room with Bath \$5 to \$8 per day

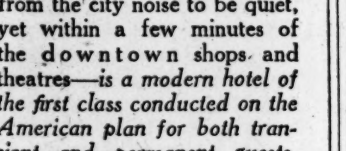
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director



The WENDOME BOSTON

Facing Commonwealth Avenue

—Boston's finest residential street, three blocks from the Back Bay Stations and one block from the Copley Station of the new Boylston Street Subway—far enough away from the city noise to be quiet, yet within a few minutes of the downtown shops and theatres—is a modern hotel of the first class conducted on the American plan for both transient and permanent guests.



Hotel Puritan

The Distinctive Boston House

and called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

At 390 Commonwealth Ave., the Puritan is near the Massachusetts Ave. subway station, which is 4 to 5 minutes from everything.

Puritan rates are wholly reasonable. Let me tell you about them and plan ahead to meet your needs. All your inquiries gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.



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BOSTON, MASS., Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees.

Wm. O. Morin, Mgr. Tel. Back Bay 8048.

European plan, 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bathroom. Single rooms with private connecting bathroom, \$1 per day. Large rooms with private connecting bathroom, some with parlor, for two \$1 per day each person. Every seventh day free. Large first-class restaurant. A \$5 coupon book for \$4.50. Moderate prices.

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COPILEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. F. and N. Y. R. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.

European Plan Cafe. Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

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BETHEL, MAINE Open All Year

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New and perfectly appointed Resort Hotel. Hot water heat. Open fireplace. Dainty furnishings. Excellent cuisine.

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For Transient and Permanent Guests

Very Accessible to All Parts of the City

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A la Carte to Midnight

MUSIC

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Hartford, Connecticut

HOTEL BOND BOND ANNEX

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Hartford's Newest and Most Complete Hotels

Fireproof—Unique—Modern—European

HARRY S. BOND, Managing Director



HOTEL PURITAN

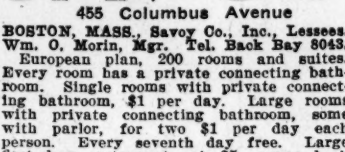
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Very desirable Suites of from Three to Ten Rooms.

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The Selection of the Discriminating

You'll Find a Different Atmosphere Here

Comfort First

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The Adolphus

DALLAS, TEXAS

R. B. ELIENITZ, Manager

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FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

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With Bath With Bath With Bath With Bath

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Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

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For further particulars address any office of THOS. COOK & SONS, our special representatives.

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A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your Wife and Yourself

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Seven modern tourist and commercial hotels at your service.

Special family rates for winter season.

Write Tourist Bureau Savannah, Ga.

Highland Pines Inn

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Home of winter golf. Tennis and other out-door sports.

700 ft. elevation. Delightful climate. Sunshine. Odor of the pines fills the air. Pure spring water. Everything the best.

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MAITLAND INN AND COTTAGES.

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Golf course within easy distance. All the other outdoor amusements of Florida.

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European and American Plan

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Modern homelike house near golf links, in the prettiest town in Florida.

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Should reach the Monitor office not later than 12 M. the day before.



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A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel

Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAX CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee



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Nearest to Everything.

Ideal for ladies unattended.

Excellent reasonably priced

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Chester W. Kelley



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Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine.

Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms.



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One Thousand Rooms

Under the Management of JAMES WOODS



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Under new management.

The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and redecored. Headquarters for tourists and commercial trade. WILLIAM WATSON, Lessee and Manager.



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PHOTOGRAPHY



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\$1.15 a Pair—3 Pairs for \$3.25
The highest grade Women's Silk Stockings at a saving in price to you. Stockings have patented Garter Attachment. Guaranteed not to rip or drop stitch. KELLEY HOSIERY COMPANY, 1732 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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CUSTOM CORSETS—Style and Comfort.
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MILLINERY

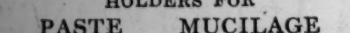
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announces a showing of Spring Millinery
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Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass or on annoyance. The Bottom.

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It's not the cheap, inferior sort that makes the whole family glad when summer comes again. When you order a ton of Cummings' Coal you get 2240 pounds of clean, hot Lehigh that burns well, leaving little waste.
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Plain and Fancy Cakes
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Salads Made to Order
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Early Southern produce a specialty. Choice
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For Each Day of the Week
is published as follows:
Boston appears each day but is
featured Wednesday and Saturday.
Pacific Coast appears Monday.
Europe, Australia, Philadelphia
and Washington, D. C., appear
Tuesday.
New York and Chicago appear
Wednesday and Saturday.
Middle States appear Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday.
New England Cities appear
Thursday.
Ohio and Toronto appear Friday.

Leavenworth, Kans.

Small Personally Conducted Tour to
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San Diego Fair, Yosemite Valley. Many
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Trip to Alaska, returning over Canadian
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IELL, Room 115, 84-36 South 17th St.

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AGRA TOILET ARTICLES
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The Best in Footwear
Ladies' and Men's Phoenix Hosiery

COAL AND ICE

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COAL AND WOOD.
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Quick, Reasonable and Reliable.
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NEW RUGS from OLD CARPETS
Seamless Carpets up to 12 feet wide
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JOHN KRANZ, Phone 374.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

By this sign, know ye!

That the Place to Buy
Your Musical Supplies Is

PERCY S. FOSTER PIANO CO.
1330 G St.
Largest Sheet
Music Stock
in the City

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS
VICTROLAS
PLAYER-PIANOS

"AFOLIAN-VOCALION"
The Phonograph that has made a musical
instrument out of the talking machine.

Sold only in Washington, D. C.
O. J. DeMoll & Co. 12th & G Sts.
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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets,
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EXPERT CABINET MAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS
We have a corps of experts in Cabinet Making, Upholstering and Decorating that
are always ready to serve you. Their assistance and advice will be of great value to
those who are rearranging their homes or furnishing new ones. Let them plan the
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Fourth floor, G Street.

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Suites for the Bed Room and Dining Room
A wonderful display at popular prices.
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Washington's Leading Department Store Since 1860
Parcel Post Mail Orders Bring Our Store to Your Door
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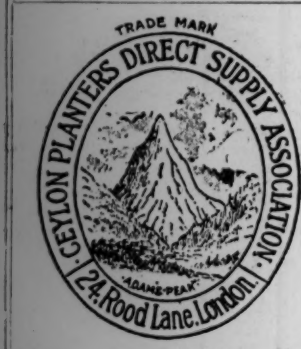
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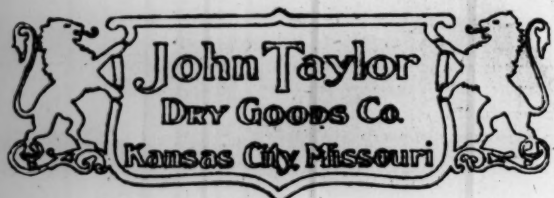
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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET REVERSES ITS COURSE TODAY

Reaction From Yesterday's
Strength Prevails and Uncer-
tain Tone Displayed—Two
New Issues on Local Board

Yesterday's New York stock market strength was followed today by an opposite course in prices and the list had all the earmarks of an uncertain speculative sentiment behind it. Irregularity was again prominent.

First quotations were not much changed from the previous closings and were higher in a few cases, but it was not long before the general market began to sell off and net losses were soon registered. Crucible Steel rose to 1 1/4 points above yesterday's final figure at one time, and then fell rather abruptly to a point or so. United Fruit was heavy, as was also Mexican Petroleum. Chandler Motor sold ex-dividend.

Two new stocks were traded in on the Boston stock exchange for the first time this morning; they were Utah Metals & Tunnel, which graduated from the local curb, and Chile Copper, Alaska Gold and United States Smelting common were fairly active. Prices had irregular changes, with small losses predominating. United Fruit sold down 3/4 of a point.

The lower level continued both in New York and Boston as the session progressed. American Zinc and Butte & Superior grew heavy locally late in the first half hour.

Toward midday business became quiet. Traders evidently were waiting to see what action would be taken today by the House of Representatives on international matters. A sudden drop in California Petroleum was a feature. It opened off a point at 27 1/2 and declined 5 points further before midday. The preferred opened off 3/4 at 55 1/2 and declined more than 2 points further. Mexican Petroleum opened unchanged at 104 and declined under 103. Texas Company opened unchanged at 204, declined to 201 1/2 and recovered a point before midday. Baldwin opened up 1/4 at 105 1/2, advanced to 107 1/2 and declined 2 points during the first half of the session. Continental Can opened off 1/4 at 80 1/2 and rose to 84 1/2. American Locomotive opened up 1/4 at 70 1/2, receded to 69 1/2, and then advanced to 71 1/2.

On the local exchange Granby opened up a point at 92 and improved a good fraction. Butte & Superior opened up 1/4 at 90, advanced 1/4 and then dropped to 87 1/2. American Zinc followed a similar course. Local stock generally eased off.

A sharp advance in Greene-Cannara was about the only feature of the early afternoon trading. Willys-Overland had a further good gain. Business was dull at the beginning of the last hour and the tone steady.

UNION SWITCH & SIGNAL'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Profit and loss account of Union Switch & Signal Company for the year compares as follows:

	1915	1914
Year's surplus	\$1,017,556	\$828,345
Prev. surplus	1,047,556	2,601,973
Total	2,065,112	3,430,318
Cash	796,282	748,900
Stock	1,065,365	1,681,418
Miscellaneous	203,465	299,999
Total	2,065,112	3,430,318
Dividend	2,477,507	2,477,507
P and L sur.	620,914	1,047,556

*Equal to 6.04% earned on stock compared with 13.52% previous year.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding day in previous year as follows:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$31,116,033	\$28,380,438
Balance	2,362,382	1,820,290

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$114,747.

ATCHISON CAR MOVEMENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—In week ended March 3 the Atchison Railway moved 28,488 cars, including 5827 switched cars compared with 20,544 the corresponding week last year.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Unsettled, generally fair tonight; Wednesday fair, not much change in temperature; fresh variable winds becoming southwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Rain or snow tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh to strong shifting winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 36 to 10 a. m. 38
12 noon 37 2 p. m. 38

IN OTHER CITIES

(S. A. M. today)

Albany	20	New Orleans	68
Buffalo	34	New York	30
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	32
Cincinnati	38	Pittsburgh	42
Denver	22	Portland, Me.	30
Des Moines	20	Portland, Ore.	44
Jacksonville	60	San Francisco	46
Kansas City	42	St. Louis	44
Nantucket	38	Washington	32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise sun 6:10 High water, Sun sets 6:41 1:15 a. m. 1:43 p. m. Length of day, 11:31 Moon sets, 10:00 p. m. LIGHT AUTO LAMPS at 6:11 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	18 1/4	18 3/4	17 1/2	18
Alaska Ju Min.	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Al-Chalmers	29 1/2	30 1/4	29 1/2	30
Al-Chalmers pf.	75	76 1/2	75	76
Al-Chalmers pf.	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Am Ag Chem pf.	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Am Beet Sugar	98	98 1/2	98	98
Am BS & F Ctpf	165	165 1/2	165	165
Am Can	59 1/2	59 3/4	59	59 1/2
Am Car Fy.	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Am Coal Prod.	158	158 1/2	158	158
Am Cotton Oil	53	53 1/2	53	53
Am Ice Sec Co.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Am Lin Oil	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Am Lin Oil pf.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Am Loco.	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Am Smelting	99 1/2	100 1/4	99 1/2	100
Am Smelting pf.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Am S Sec Bp.	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/2	86
Am Steel Fy.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Am Tel & Tel.	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 3/4
Am Zinc	82 1/2	82 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Am Woolen	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Am Woolen pf.	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Anacoda	86 1/2	86 3/4	86	86 1/2
Associated Oil	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Atchison	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Atchison pf.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
At Coast Line	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Bald Coal	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Balt & Ohio	88 1/2	88 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Beth Steel	479	479 1/2	476 1/2	476 3/4
Beth Steel pf.	131	131 1/2	131	131 1/2
B F Goodrich	71	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 3/4
B F Goodrich pf.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Brooklyn R. T.	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 3/4
Butte & Supr.	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Cal Petroleum	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Cal Petrol pf.	55 1/2	55 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Can Pacific	166 1/2	166 3/4	166 1/2	166 3/4
C C & S L	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Cent Leather	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 3/4
Cent Leather pf.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
*Chndlr Motor	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Ches & Ohio	61 1/2	61 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Chi M & St Paul	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
C M & St Pl pf.	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Chi R I & Pac	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Chi & Gt West	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Chi & G West pf.	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Chile Copper	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 3/4
Chino Copper	58 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Clu Phdy & Co.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Col Fuel	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Col So 1st pf.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Con Can	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 3/4
Con Gas	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2	133 3/4
Corn Products	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Corn Prod pf.	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Crucible Steel	81 1/2	81 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Crucible Steel pf.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Cub-Am Sugar	201 1/2	201 3/4	200	200 1/2
Del & Hudson	149 1/2	149 3/4	149 1/2	149 3/4
Detroit Edison	132	132 1/2	132	132 1/2
Det N Ry	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 3/4
Domes Mining	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 3/4
Elec Stor Bat.	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Elie	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Erie 1st pf.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Erie 2nd pf.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
F M & S Co.	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
F M & S Co pf.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Gen Chem pf.	115	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
Gen Electric	167 1/2	167 3/4	167 1/2	167 3/4
Ganby Mining	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Gr Cananea	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Gr Nor pf.	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4
Gr Nor Ore	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Gt Exp Co	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Illinois Cent.	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Inspiration	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Int Agr Corp.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Int Ag Corp.	62 1/2	62 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Int Can Corp.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Int Can Corp pf.	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Int Mer Mar Ct	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Int Mer Ct pf.	66 1/2	66 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Inter Nickel Ct	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Kan City So.	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Kan City So pf.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Kennecott Cop	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
King's Co El.	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
Lack Steel	76 1/2	76 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Lee R & T Cts.	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Lehigh Valley	78 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
L-Wiles Co.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Louis & Nash	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 3/4
Mackay Cos	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Maxwell Motor	62	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Max Motor 1st pf.	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Mex Petrol	104 1/2	104 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Mex Petrol pf.	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Mo Kan & Tex.	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Mo Kan & Tex pf.	14 1/2	14 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Miami	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 3/4
Nat Enamel	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Nat Lead	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Nevada Con	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Ny Air Brake	143	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 3/4
Ny Central	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4
Ny NH & H.	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
N & W.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Nor American	69	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Nor Pacific	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Ontario Silver	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
O & W	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pacific Mail	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Pennsylvania	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 3/4
Phila Co.	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 3/4
Pitts Coal pf.	104	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4
Pressed Steel	53 1/2	53 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Press Steel pf.	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Pullman	162	162 1/2	162	162 1/2
Quicksilver pf.	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
Ray Cos	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Reading	82 1/2	82 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Rdg 1st pf.	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Rdg St Spring	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Sears-Roeb. pf.	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 3/4
Shattuck Ariz.	37	37 3/8	37	37 3/4
Sloss-Sheffield.	55	55	55	55
So Pacific	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/8	97
So P R Sugar.	179 3/4	181	179	181
So Ry	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
So Ry pf.	58	58	58	58
ST L & S F.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
ST L & S F 1 pf	5	5 1/4	5	5 1/4
ST L & S F 2 pf	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8
Studebaker	141	141 1/4	139	393 3/4
Studebaker pf.	113	113	113	113
Tenn Copper.	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 3/4
Texas Co	204	204	201 1/2	20 3/4
Third Avenue.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Union B & P.	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4
Union Pacific.	132 1/4	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 3/4
United Fruit	144	144	143	143 1/2
United Ry Inv.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
U S Ry Inv pf.	27 3/8	27 3/8	27 3/8	27 3/8
U S C I.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
U S Reality	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4
U S Rubber.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U S Rubber pf.	107 3/8	107 1/2	107 3/8	107 1/2
U S Steel.	8 3/8	8 3/8	8 1/2	8 1/2
U S Steel pf.	116 1/4	116 3/8	115	116 1/4
Utah Copper.	85 1/2	85 3/4	84 1/2	85 1/4
Utah Securities	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Va-Car-Chem	44 1/4	44 1/4	44	44
Va Wash w.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Va Wash A w.	42 3/4	43	42 1/4	43
Va Wash B w.	26	26	25 3/4	26
Vells Fargo	125	125	125	125
W Maryland.	25 3/4	26 3/8	25 3/4	25 3/4
W Maryland pf	40	41 3/4	40	41 3/4
Western Union.	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 3/8	89 1/2
Vestinghouse.	64	64 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4
W & L E.	3	3 1/4	3	3 1/4
W & L E 2d pf	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4
Woolly-Overland.	225	230	225	230
WOV pf rets fp.	103 3/4	104 1/2	103 3/4	104 1/2
Woolworth	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN SHOE TRADE SHOWS HOME DEMAND

Volume of Business Being Done by Factories Striking Because Foreign Army Orders Eliminated in Survey of Conditions—High Prices in Sight

Domestic shoe business is showing remarkable activity. Foreign army orders being abnormal, are eliminated when reference is made to the annual output, therefore the volume of business now pressing the factories begins to create comment.

The jobs no doubt lost considerable trade the last two seasons by operating upon a basis which precedence justified, but since last fall they have tried to prevent a repetition of it by increased purchases. Although that may have proved a wise course, the advance in price has carried the figures well beyond what is usual, therefore as bills mature the increased totals make some tardy in their payments.

Manufacturers are booking what orders come, but as they are already well supplied with unfilled contracts, prices must cover all contingencies or new business is not wanted. It is considered doubtful if local manufacturers have yet sold goods on a replacement basis.

Furthermore, the styles of ladies' footwear are so radical when the change does come there will be much haste to avoid the losses.

This may seem too pessimistic for the trade to be in times such as the present, but when it is realized that manufacturers reckon six months ahead of their busy factories it is natural that the subject of changes is perplexing, especially when there is nothing to show what they will be.

Just now, white and bright colors for boots about 10 inches high, are much in demand, and it is a task to get them out quick enough. Prices seem high enough to check activity, but these shoes sell freely, and it is said that figures would not spoil a trade if one could deliver promptly. With such a state of things circled about ladies' boots, it is a matter of getting what the consumer is asking for, rather than a question of terms. In April the buyers are expected in the market in quest of low cuts, which have just begun to assume prominence in the mail orders. Colonial for ladies, and Mary Janes with a colonial flap, with buckles for misses, are the leading styles. Fancy fabrics will be used in both the low and high cuts on account of the short supply of calf and kid.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes say there will be no changes to speak of. Cloth tops have not proved desirable, so few will be seen. Lasts and patterns are to remain about as they now are, therefore, in the best so-called common lines the shapes will in the main correspond with last season's samples.

Men's heavy side leather shoes and boys' as well, are sold up, few factories taking orders for early shipments. There will be more elk shoes made than ever before, women's boots for rough service calling for quite a lot of it. Bark tanned upper leather is selling well, and though not so soft as elk, makes a good shoe for the price. It looks as though the scout shoe would have a large demand this spring, for already manufacturers are cautious about their promises for early shipments. All prices are firm with a strong trend upwards.

The spirit of caution is everywhere manifest, and no more so than in the hide market. Packer hides December native steers sold at 23 cents and a lot of about 6000 Januaries went at 22 1/2 cents, which is the same as last year. A fair sized sale of November and December native cows was booked at 22 cents, a fraction less than a year ago. The hide market holds strong considering such light trading. There has been quite an inquiry from abroad for sole leather and more orders offered than tanners would accept. One for 150,000 sides was called, but it cannot be said that it was booked.

The call for leather, both foreign and domestic, is sufficiently active to assure tanners that their product can be sold even before it leaves the vats, so they are not much concerned about disposing of it. As such conditions mean a corresponding business coming to the hide dealers, there appears no plausible reason why hide values should recede, especially when spring is not very far away in any of the cattle raising sections.

There are reports that the embargo can be penetrated at some of the European ports, and if so hides will be especially favored. Such rumors sound good, but were this true the facilities for transportation with its attending risk will not be apt to influence the United States market while existing conditions continue. For the present the hide market is as firm as winter stock ever is, in fact, more so than it merits. Aside from the striking turnover, the strength is liable to increase and stocks decrease.

All grades of sole leather continue strong and in light supply. A steadily increasing demand from abroad has stiffened prices a bit, and used up the incoming receipts so that little floor stock is available. Latest quotations are BA 35c, union backs 50c and oak backs all weights 44c to 56c.

Dealers in calfskins declare that the situation is more unfavorable than ever. Those who have any can get it all it is worth. Orders either big or little are treated just the same, for with comparatively nothing to sell the best that can be done is to hold it out. Unheard of offers are made, so anxious are the shoe

men to get the stock, but prices, however good they may be, cannot increase the supply.

The activity in the side upper leather market is about all dealers can handle. Elk is selling well, but the price is so high that many buyers have dropped it for something cheaper. Bark tanned stock has been well picked up of late, until the supply looks small when trade to come is considered. Colors are much wanted and back orders are accumulating. In fact, the whole market is better supplied with orders than with stock.

Glazed kid dealers are in the same dilemma as other upper leather merchants are reported to be. The shoe trade state that they must have the leather at almost any price. The market is so completely in the hands of the dealers that they dictate terms, quantities and assortments, but even then buyers may not receive all that is expected. Featured as this market is with a demand never before equaled and a supply never before so meager, the future looks dubious for those who are in a position where stock must be had. The future seems to hold nothing for the buyer but higher prices and slow shipments.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION IS VERY PROSPEROUS

Larger Part of Production Sold at High Prices and 100,000 Bags Disposed of at Highest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has not only sold the larger part of its production to date at the high prices prevailing, but has just disposed of 100,000 bags at 4 1/2 cents, the highest quoted price.

If the sugar market holds, which appears extremely probable, estimates of profit for Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation will have to be sharply revised upward.

Some time ago it was figured that the profit from this season's crop would be \$14,000,000. If the present sugar market holds, it will be nearer \$20,000,000. In that event there is no reason why the common stock should not begin dividends this year.

The company began with \$7,000,000 cash capital as of Dec. 1 and all expenses paid. Twenty million dollars of profit would make \$50 a share in cash under the preferred stock.

It was provided in the organization that no dividends upon the common stock should be paid until "a sum equal to two years' dividends on the preferred stock, say \$7,000,000, shall have been accumulated out of future profits and that no dividends on the common which shall reduce the accumulated profits of the company below that sum."

If the company should earn \$20,000,000 from this season it could pay 7 per cent on the preferred and \$5 per share on the common, an aggregate of \$6,000,000, and have twice the above proposed \$7,000,000 in reserve for the preferred stock, or four years' dividend upon the same.

On an output of 3,750,000 bags for the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, the cost of the plantations stands at \$12.40 per bag of production.

If this season's profits amount to \$20,000,000 and should be figured in reduction of the price of the plantations, \$43,000,000, the investment per bag of production would stand at a price lower than was ever figured as a valuation for any Cuban sugar plantation.

Investors are absorbing the preferred stock at 97 1/2 steadily and without public offering or advertisement. It is probable a second 25 per cent will soon be returned, possibly within a week, to the purchasing syndicate.

COPPER COMPANY DISBURSEMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The extraordinary prosperity of the copper industry was reflected in last week's dividend developments. Utah Copper declared an extra dividend of \$1 for the quarter; Butte & Superior, \$10 extra; Chino Copper increased its rate from \$1 to \$1.25 quarterly; Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting, \$2 to \$2.50; Old Dominion of Maine, \$1.50 and 50 cents extra, quarterly to \$2.50; Calumet & Arizona, \$1.25 to \$2 quarterly; and Wolverine Copper from \$4.50 to \$6 semi-annually.

Although the copper companies are paying out in dividends more than ever before, still these disbursements are exceeded by actual earnings two to four times over.

Last week's dividend record was again on the constructive side, and developments in the direction of increases this month point to a new high record.

That more money than ever before is being created for investment purposes as a result of extraordinary earnings of all lines of business there is no question.

HEAVY BUYING OF EQUIPMENT BY RAILROADS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In first two months of 1916 railroads bought 42,950 cars, compared with 7555 for the corresponding time in 1915.

Thus far in March more than 4000 cars have been ordered, and at present there are at least 10,000 on active inquiry. Runs for first two months were at annual rate of considerably more than 250,000 cars. This would represent an outlay of considerably more than was spent in the years when more than 300,000 cars were bought, due to improved types and higher prices.

Equipment men say scarcity of steel and high price of all materials going into manufacture of cars may put a damper upon buying other than the most urgent. Cars that could be bought for about \$1200 each a year ago are now bringing close to \$2000.

Following table gives the car purchases for each month of 1914, 1915 and the first two months of 1916:

	1914	1915	1916
January	30,200	3,300	15,800
February	12,650	4,255	8,200
March	1,287	7,725	
April	3,000	9,500	
May	30,500	9,500	
June	22,854	15,720	
July	9,500	8,500	
August	4,600	3,550	
September	5,125	500	
October	24,830	2,775	
November	32,300	1,050	
December	18,023	1,352	

The rapid increase in buying which began in September was due in part to increased traffic and also to prospects of continued advance of steel prices, due to heavy buying by concerns making shrapnel and other war supplies.

It is believed that unless steel prices become softer in the next six months, and steel men say that is not probable, car orders will be limited to traffic requirements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1915	1914
Total profits	\$422,371	\$731,177
Expenses	54,574	74,375
Net profits	467,797	656,802
Reductions	243,254	152,301
Balance	122,523	503,501
First pfd dividend	344,000	350,000
Second pfd div	140,000	
Deficit	221,507	\$13,501
Final surplus	87,303	309,356

The report states that the returns for the year were disappointing owing to the adverse conditions under which the company has been laboring, conditions which were unprecedented in the industry and were brought about entirely by combination of outside influences of a far reaching character.

Since the first of 1916, the report states, general conditions, as well as the company's business, have improved materially and a very great betterment is expected this year.

CONDITION OF BOSTON BANKS

The individual, legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks, members of the clearing house, including the Old Colony Trust Company, are appended:

	Legal	Actual	Legal
Union	18,675	19,476	20,356
Old Boston	17.0	22.1	16.9
Fourth-Atlantic	15.8	16.7	15.8
Merchants	16.1	34.7	16.8
Second	16.5	30.5	16.6
Shawmut	15.9	30.8	15.9
Webster & Atlas	17.1	18.4	17.3
Haystack	16.7	15.7	16.5
First	17.8	27.9	17.9
Security	19.7	28.7	19.5
Commercial	16.8	21.3	16.9
Old Colony Trust	16.1	23.5	16.6
Average	16.6	27.1	16.8

Average legal reserve is .2 per cent lower and average actual reserve is .5 per cent lower than a week ago. Three of the 12 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and five in actual reserve. No bank is below the 15 per cent requirement, compared with none below last week.

BROWN SHOE CO. SALES INCREASED

Shipments of the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis for February, it is said, were \$1,055,051, an increase over the corresponding month last year of 37 1/2 per cent. For the past seven months the company's sales have been the largest, for the corresponding period, since its organization in 1878. The improvement started the last of August.

The 1915 year as a whole showed an increase in gross of only \$779,302 over 1914, but the increase was rapid in the last five months of the year, the gain being more than 33 per cent. It thus made up for small shrinkages in the earlier part of the year.

It is significant that this improvement of the last half of 1915 is continuing into 1916, and even at a greater rate.

HOWES BROTHERS PROSPER

The Howes Brothers Company, commission leather dealers, had a very successful year in 1915. The gross sales were around \$13,000,000, and net profits approximated \$2,900,000, or a sum equal to more than 30 per cent for the \$550,000 common stock after payment of dividends on the various classes of preferred stock.

UNITED STATES RUBBER SHOWS PROFITS GAIN

Balance of Nearly \$4,000,000 Equal to More Than 10 Per Cent on Common Stock Compared With Eight in 1914

United States Rubber Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31. The consolidated income account for the year compares:

	1915	1914
Net sales, footwear	\$82,861,016	\$83,678,812
Cost of mfg. sell, gen	79,243,882	71,500,343
Exp and taxes	13,617,134	12,088,468
Operating profits	1,706,659	1,646,689
Cash dis for prepaymt	875,233	271,220
Deduct for bad debts	152,301	170,371
Fed income tax	2,324,213	2,311,305
Total	11,480,704	9,776,573
Net income	2,700,615	1,908,649
Divs to minority stock	8,690,089	6,945,388
Net income	139,955	200,584
Inc chgs period prior to 1915 (net)	338,508	
Surplus for period	2,220,556	721,660
Previous surplus	20,043,323	19,120,504
Adjustments to surplus	25,000	16,100
Prof and loss surplus	44,951	137,767
Dec 31	22,962,332	20,066,322

*After deducting dividends on the first and second preferred stock amounting to \$4,795,538 and dividends applicable to minority interest, amounting to \$189,965, the balance, \$2,700,615, is equal to 10 1/4 per cent on \$2,600,000 common outstanding. This compares with 8 1/2 per cent in 1914 and with an annual rate of 9.85 per cent for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1915, and 7.45 per cent for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Balance sheet of United States Rubber Company and subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31, compares:

	1915	1914
Prop. plants & invest, incl rubber plantations	\$126,347,943	\$123,736,734
Inven, manuf goods	30,768,296	32,606,741
Stock of subd cos	13,102,407	10,276,736
Notes and loans receivable	1,502,894	2,022,751
Accounts receivable	20,820,334	19,107,217
Accept for imp of rubber	2,272,431	3,546,204
Sinking fund cash	476,251	446,708
Miscellaneous	2,200,809	2,183,799
Total	\$206,551,443	\$194,926,410

ARGENTINE GETS LOAN OF \$15,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Guaranty Trust Company has arranged with the Argentine government for a loan of \$15,000,000 for one year. It will be in the form of one-year discount notes and will soon be offered for public subscription.

It is said that the basis on which it would be brought out has not yet been determined, although intimations are made that it will be around 4 1/2 per cent.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 7)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Alexandria, La.—Sol Meyer; U. S. Baltimore, N. Y.—Brown Bros.; U. S. Bloomsburg, Pa.—H. C. Morse; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—H. Fechter; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karsch and Alex Karsch; U. S. Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guttmann, Carpenter & Felling; 166 Essex st. Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorn. Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike. Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorn. Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Vasquez; U. S. Courtland, N. Y.—A. P. Morse; U. S. Grand Rapids—D. E. Wells; U. S. Hopkinsville, Ky.—J. P. Thomas; Essex. Knoxville, Tenn.—W. W. Harrison of Harrison Shoe Co.; Essex. Lubbock, Tex.—C. H. Grollman; U. S. Philadelphia—A. Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Walkins; 135 Lincoln st. Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex. Porto Rico—M. Portella; U. S. Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; U. S. San Francisco—H. Cullane of Bucklingham & Hecht; U. S. San Francisco—Mr. Aronson of Cahn Nicholasberg & Co. Savannah, Ga.—M. Foster; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—D. J. Jones; U. S. Sequita, Tex.—W. Mendlovitz; Essex. St. Louis—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co.; Tour. St. Louis—Otto Matthews; Essex. Utica—H. D. Hurd of D. C. Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour. Washington, Pa.—I. R. Newman; U. S. Westport, Ont.—A. Leopold; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—M. Tracy; Tour. Bristol, Eng.—Peter Allison of Davies & Co.; Tour. Carlisle, Pa.—A. F. Bedford; U. S. London, Eng.—H. Kohnstrum and Mr. Kins; Tour. London, Eng.—Leonard Johnson & J. W. Wood. Ottawa, P. Q.—H. and W. Reardley; U. S. Quebec, Ont.—A. J. Jacques; U. S. Seattle, Wash.—H. H. Shaw and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gasoline price has been advanced 1 cent a gallon, tank wagon basis, by Texas Company, throughout New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri.

charged \$1,175,470 against income on items existing prior to 1915.

Following our usual practice inventories of manufactured goods and materials have been taken at cost where cost was below market and at market where market was below cost. Market value of crude rubber and materials inventories Dec. 31 exceeded cost by a substantial amount.

Our export business has been largely consolidated under our organization. Our export business the past year has been approximately 5 per cent of our entire business.

Organization of the United States Tire Company, under which we transact our tire business has been recently enlarged and strengthened. In addition to distribution through 51 branches, provision has been made for a much wider distribution than heretofore through the stores of the United States Rubber Company. In addition to our former brands the new "Royal Cord" and the new non-skid "U. S. Co." tire gives us the most complete line of tires manufactured by any company. Tire sales in January and February this year show a large increase over the same period last year.

We have continued the further development of our crude rubber plantations in Sumatra during the past year. Crude rubber received therefrom in 1915 was relatively small compared with requirements but was in excess of previously estimated production. From now on increase in production of our Sumatra estates will be rapid.

Directors believe that the unselfish efforts of every corporation are needed to achieve adequate preparedness in the United States. Accordingly they have approved our employees joining the national guard and have agreed to give them the necessary time for camp and other military duties without prejudice to their salaries or their positions. It is also believed that through the fostering of trade associations much may be accomplished in the direction of industrial mobilization without which true preparedness is impossible. Finding that the navy department was in need of research work in aeronautics but was without an appropriation for the investigation, this company volunteered to do this work for the government. This was done and has proved a useful contribution.

At no time has there been greater activity in the company's business. All factories are being operated at capacity. Steps for enlargement of certain plants and for increase of production are being taken. One plant now in process of enlargement is the Morgan & Wright tire factory. Work under way will double capacity of this plant. Stockholders will hereafter be furnished with semi-annual reports as of June 30 and Dec. 31.

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OPINION DIVIDED ON ATLANTIC-GULF RECENT DIVIDEND

Payment on Preferred Considered Small in Some Quarters—Outlook for Larger Earnings

For some reason the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines preferred dividend has not caused more than temporary satisfaction in the street.

It is felt by friends of the company, however, that when directors declare the next dividend, which will be a distribution of at least \$1 per share, investors will come generally to the conclusion that the stock is at least on a regular \$4 basis.

It would not surprise some if Atlantic-Gulf directors were to declare a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent later on in 1916. This action would mean that the board was convinced that earning power has reached a point where the full \$5 distribution can be regularly maintained.

It is not possible to give a fairly close approximation of 1915 share profits. The balance of net earnings of the subsidiary system after interest on underlying bonds was \$3,047,220. From this is to be deducted about \$700,000 of interest on Gulf 5 per cent and other miscellaneous bonds. This leaves a balance of about \$2,350,000, or \$15.60 per share. To this is to be added the parent company's own net which in 1914 was \$300,047 and which in 1915 could not have been less. This \$300,000 was equal to \$2 per share additional, making actual profits for the year better than \$17.50 per share on the preferred.

PROSPERITY IS ENJOYED BY THE WALTHAM WATCH

Largely as a result of the widespread prosperity throughout the country and partially on account of the falling off in imports of Swiss watches, the Waltham Watch Company is now handling the biggest business in its history. For the past few months, or ever since the Christmas season, the Waltham company has been deluged with orders.

Sales for January and February were from 70 per cent to 90 per cent ahead of a year ago, and there has been no let-up in recent weeks. The big selling periods of the year are ordinarily the summer and fall months, which are yet to be heard from.

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THE HOME FORUM

THE DREAM OF MORTAL LIFE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXCEPTION is often taken to the emphasis which Christian Science lays on the demonstrable fact that mortal life is a dream. This, it is contended, reduces mortal life to something akin to unreality, and also discourages the incentive to the highest endeavor and progress, without which the human race would stagnate. Christian Science is perfectly clear in its teaching to those who will accept its spiritual basis; and it unhesitatingly affirms that so-called mortal man, even admitting his existence as an entity, is a failure simply because he is mortal; that is, he has never proceeded from Life, that which has no beginning nor end, and from which only the immortal and the eternal can come. Mortal thought naturally resents this. Mortal thought has no relation to, nor affinity with, the spiritual; and it is capable of much sophistry to prove that while man came from dust and returns to dust, there is a part of him, termed the soul, which is immortal and which it is the function of Christianity to save.

There is probably nothing more perplexing to many people than this classification of man as part material and part spiritual, for it inevitably raises a whole host of questions relating to his origin and destiny—questions that it is impossible to answer satisfactorily, unless the fundamental or spiritual basis of all existence is acknowledged, and the integral oneness of God, the only cause and creator, and all that He created, is accepted in its fullness and with a clear apprehension of what it involves. It is not surprising therefore, that because of the difficulty of solving what appears to be insoluble, many become indifferent to the issue and are content with what scholastic theology defines as the true interpretation of Scriptural records, alleging concurrently with such a declaration, that it has stood the test of time and therefore must be credited as final.

It is a significant commentary upon this that within the last fifty years Christian Science has undermined some popular theological beliefs, and has so revived the knowledge of spiritual causation and spiritual demonstration that, to the astonishment of the world, there are thousands today who are repeating many of the healing and regenerative works of Christ Jesus and his immediate followers—works that are irrefutable in the evidence they furnish that God, infinite Love, is "the same yesterday, and today, and for ever," and that they who trust Him need never be confounded.

It is generally admitted that this healing work of Jesus was one great cause

of the extension of Christianity; but it is not so generally conceded, as a modern theologian has said, that "the remarkable spread of Christian Science is due to the discovery of the practical side of Christian truth"; that "it is time we should recur to apostolic methods and heal disease through Christ by faith and prayer"; and that "if all people were truly Christian, the problem of pain, so far as humanity is concerned, would be solved." Yet to the student of Christian Science, such admissions as these are not worth more than their face value; he knows that to understand the "apostolic methods" it is necessary to go to the foundation of all the beliefs of sin, sorrow and death, and sweep away a good deal of mental debris that is hiding the truth of being from the eyes of mankind. And there is not one of these beliefs more disastrous in its effects than that which sees a commingling of the mortal and the immortal in man, a combination or blending of matter and Spirit.

Such a dual concept is plausible because it flatters the mortal concept of the paramount reality of the seen and the material, as distinguished from the unseen and the spiritual. But Mrs. Eddy, in her discovery of the Science of Christianity, recognized that Jesus could not have demonstrated power over sin, sickness, and death on such a basis; hence we find that in the very early stages of the revelation that came to her as she sought for the law of healing, she wrote: "Life is neither in nor of matter. What is termed matter is unknown to Spirit, which includes in itself all substance and is Life eternal. Matter is a human concept. Life is divine Mind." (Science and Health, p. 489.) Here we have pronounced one of the greatest facts of the universe—that there is but one Life, and that that Life is God; hence the obvious deduction essential to a demonstrable knowledge of Christian Science—that all Life is the reflection of this one Life. This, of course, is opposed to the testimony of the physical senses, upon which mortals have unfortunately come to place such reliance. It is the conflict with these senses that is the warfare in which every man is compelled to engage if he would find freedom from sin and sorrow.

But, it may be asked, how does this establish that mortal life is a dream? Is not a dream a passing thought, a shadow, without reality, evanescent, and unsubstantial? Both by induction and deduction Christian Science proves that this is so. The peace and power that attend a true understanding of God

and man are almost beyond words to describe; they are among the best gifts of infinite Love, and are available to every man who seeks for them.

Is mortal life therefore unreal? Yes, in the metaphysical and only true sense. Does this thought or fact militate against or discourage human activity? Certainly not; it has just the opposite effect. Not only is all the best human activity seen to be perfectly legitimate, in so far as it is a means to an end, that end being the doing of God's will on earth as it is in heaven, but it is transfigured and made "meet for the Master's use." To know that man is the reflection of the Life that is God; to know that man's Life is no mere dream, but is the reality of being, immortal and eternal; is an incentive that enters into every human relation, transforming it, purifying it, and subjugating that which is sordid and deadly. Life thus understood stands for victory over all the error of mortal belief. Is it any wonder that this primitive Christianity, revived as it is in Christian Science, is proving to be the tree whose leaves were for the healing of the nations?

"The Shepherd, Looking Eastward, Softly Said"

The Shepherd, looking eastward, softly said,

"Bright is thy veil, O Moon, as thou art bright!"

Forthwith, that little cloud, in ether spread

And penetrated all with tender light,

She cast away, and showed her fulgent head

Uncovered; dazzling the Beholder's sight

As if to vindicate her beauty's right,

Her beauty thoughtlessly disparaged.

Meanwhile that veil, removed or thrown aside,

Went floating from her, darkening as it went;

And a huge mass, to bury or to hide,

Approached this glory of the firmament;

Who meekly yields, and is obscured—

With one calm triumph of a modest pride.

—William Wordsworth.

Perfection

Perfection in outward conduct consists not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing common things extraordinarily well.—Mme. Arnaud.



Copyright: Henry W. Taunt, Rivers, Oxford.

The Old Kitchen at Stanton Harcourt

Of the two old gray towers not far from Oxford, relics of the castle of Stanton Harcourt, the most interesting is certainly that containing the room in which Pope translated a large portion of the "Iliad." But the other, the old kitchen, is not without its interest, too. "There are two huge fireplaces within," Hawthorne says of it, "and the interior walls of the tower are blackened with the smoke that for centuries used to gush forth from them and climb upward

seeking an exit through some wide air-holes in the conical roof, full seventy feet above. These lofty openings were capable of being so arranged with reference to the wind that the cooks are said to have been seldom troubled with the smoke; and here no doubt they were accustomed to roast oxen whole with as little trouble as a modern cook would roast a fowl. . . . Now—the place being without parallel in England, and therefore necessarily beyond the ex-

perience of an American—it is somewhat remarkable, that while we stood gazing at this kitchen I was haunted and perplexed by an idea that, somewhere or other I had seen just this strange spectacle before. The height, the blackness, the dismal void, before my eyes seemed as familiar as the decorous neatness of my grandmother's kitchen; only my unaccountable memory of the scene was lighted up with an image of lurid fires blazing all round the dim interior circuit of the tower." The explanation of the

mystery lay in the fact, which he afterwards recalled, that in boyhood he had read a description of this very place in a letter of Pope's addressed to the Duke of Buckingham. Pope, whose description is largely fanciful, says "the kitchen is built in the form of a rotunda, being one vast vault to the top of the house, where one aperture serves to let out the smoke and let in the light. By the blackness of the walls, the circular tower, vast cauldrons, yawning mouths of ovens and furnaces, you would think it either the forge of Vulcan, the cave of Polypheme or the temple of Moloch."

The Incomparable Yosemite

"After the years of wandering in the heart of it (the Great Central valley of California), rejoicing in its glorious floods of light, the white beams of the morning streaming through the passes, the noonday radiance on the crystal rocks, the flush of the alpenglow, and the irised spray of countless waterfalls, it still seems above all others the Range of Light." So wrote John Muir in his admirable book on what he designates the "incomparable Yosemite," the valley which he knew and loved so well. He tells of its canons: "Though of such stupendous depth, these canons are not gloomy gorges, savage and inaccessible. . . . In many places, especially in the middle region of the western flank, the main canons widen into spacious valleys or parks diversified like landscape gardens with meadows and groves and thickets of blooming bushes, while the

lofty walls, . . . varied in form, are fringed with ferns, flowering plants, shrubs of many species, and tall evergreens and oaks that find footholds on small benches and tables, all enlivened and made glorious with rejoicing streams that come chanting in chorus over the cliffs and through side canons in falls of every conceivable form, to join the river that flows in tranquil, shining beauty down the middle of each one of them.

"The most famous and accessible of these canon valleys, and also the one that presents their most striking and sublime features on the grandest scale, is the Yosemite, situated in the basin of the Merced river at an elevation of four thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is about seven miles long, half a mile to a mile wide, and nearly a mile deep in the solid granite flank of the range.

The walls are made up of rocks, mountains in size, partly separated from each other by side canons, and they are so sheer in front, and so compactly and harmoniously arranged on a level floor, that the valley, comprehensively seen, looks like an immense hall or temple lighted from above.

"But no temple made with hands can compare with Yosemite. Every rock in its walls seems to glow with life. Some lean back in majestic repose; others, absolutely sheer or nearly so for thousands of feet, advance beyond their companions in thoughtful attitudes, giving welcome to storms and calms alike, seemingly aware, yet heedless, of everything going on about them. Awful in stern, immovable majesty, how softly these rocks are adorned, and how fine and reassuring the company they keep: their feet among beautiful groves and

meadows, their brows in the sky, a thousand flowers leaning confidently against their feet, bathed in floods of water, floods of light . . . the winds . . . and clouds shine and sing and breathe about them as the years go by, and myriads of small winged creatures—birds, bees, butterflies—give glad animation and help to make all the air into music. Down through the middle of the valley flows the crystal Merced, River of Mercy, peacefully quiet, reflecting lilies and trees and the onlooking rocks; things frail and fleeting and types of endurance meeting here and blending in countless forms, as if into this one mountain mansion nature had gathered her choicest treasures, to draw her lovers into close and confiding communion with her.

"Sauntering up the foothills to Yosemite by any of the old trails or roads in use before the railway was built from the town of Merced up the river to the boundary of Yosemite park, richer and wilder become the forests and streams. At an elevation of six thousand feet above the level of the sea the silver firs are two hundred feet high, with branches whorled around the colossal shafts in regular order, and every branch beautifully pruned like a fern frond. The Douglas spruce, the yellow and sugar pines and brown-barked Libocedrus here reach their finest developments of beauty and grandeur. The majestic Sequoia is here, too, the king of conifers, the noblest of all the noble race. These colossal trees are as wonderful in fineness of beauty and proportion as in stature—an assemblage of conifers surpassing all that have ever yet been discovered in the forests of the world. Here indeed is the tree-lover's paradise; the woods, dry and wholesome, letting in the light in shimmering masses of half sunshine, half shade: the night air as well as the day air indescribably spicy

and exhilarating; plushy fir-boughs for campers' beds, and cascades to sing us to sleep. On the highest ridges, over which these old Yosemite ways passed, the silver fir (Abies magnifica) forms the bulk of the woods, pressing forward in glorious array to the very brink of the valley walls on both sides, and beyond the valley to a height of from eight thousand to nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. Thus it appears that Yosemite, presenting such stupendous faces of bare granite, is nevertheless imbedded in magnificent forests, and the main species of pine, fir, spruce and Libocedrus are also found in the valley itself, but there are no 'big trees' (Sequoia gigantea) in the valley or about the rim of it. The nearest are about ten and twenty miles beyond the lower end of the valley on small tributaries of the Merced and Tuolumne rivers."

The Midnight Moon Ascents

How calmly gliding through the dark-blue sky
The midnight Moon ascends! Her placid beams
Through thinly scatter'd leaves and boughs grotesque,
Mottle with many shades the orchard slope;
Here, o'er the chestnut's fretted foliage
gray
And massy, motionless they spread;
here shine
Upon the crags, deepening with blacker night
Their chasms; and there the glittering argent
Ripples and glances on the confluent streams.
A lovelier, purer light than that of day
Refts on the hills; and oh how awfully
Into that deep and tranquil firmament
The summits of Aeusara rise serene!
The watchman on the battlements partakes
The stillness of the solemn hour; he feels
The silence of the earth, the endless sound
Of flowing water soothes him, and the stars,
Which in that brightest moonlight well-nigh quench'd
Scarcely visible, as in the utmost depth
Of yonder sapphire . . . are seen,
Draw on with elevating influence
Toward eternity the attemp'd mind.
—Southey.

always subject to exceptions, but one may venture to adapt an idea of Balzac and say that while the literature written by Walloons is a literature of ideas, the literature written by Flemings, whether in French or Flemish, is a literature of images. The Walloons think, the Flemings paint. The Walloons are logicians, masters of the correct outline; the Flemings are dreamers and colorists. The Walloons have produced no realistic of distinction, for they are too speculative and selective for that form of art. . . . The play of fancy, the scintillation of ideas of the Walloons is opposed by the monumental vision, the glowing ecstasy of the Flemings. On the one side, philosophy, on the other mysticism. In the Walloons there is the cult of exquisite form; in the Flemings there is a formlessness which often (as in Georges Eekhoud's novels) swamps a grandiose conception. In the Walloons there is the inevitable, in the Flemings the sublime."

The Music of the Spheres

There is a music wherever there is a harmony, order, or proportion; and thus we may maintain "the music of the spheres"; for those well-ordered motions and regular paces, though they give no sound unto the ear, yet to the understanding they strike a note most full of harmony.—Sir Thomas Browne.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916

EDITORIALS

The President and the Country

THE President of the United States stands at the present moment in a position in which the chief magistrate of any nation is subject to find himself. It is the position of a man who facing a situation of great difficulty is not receiving the full support of the country he represents. In the United States such a position is likely to occur more easily than in almost any other country. Its population, that is to say, is composed of men and women of all the nations of the world. Each of these nationalities has a natural affection for the country from which it has come; and it is perfectly natural that, on the occasion of a struggle such as is going on in the world today, those citizens of the United States who are of Austrian origin should sympathize with Austria, and those who are of French origin with France, just as those who are Germans sympathize with Germany. In the same way, of course, the Italian sympathizes with Italy, the Russian with Russia, and the man born in the United Kingdom with the United Kingdom. It would be unnatural if this were not the case. But it is quite certain that, having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, the first allegiance of all these people should be to the United States. When, therefore, the government of the United States has decided that certain conditions arising out of the war are legitimate, those citizens should surely abide by that decision and be loyal to it. If this is not so, if they endeavor by every means in their power to disregard the decisions of the government, and to make the difficulties of the government more difficult, then it is obvious that there can be no peace in the country, and that a condition of internal unrest must be perpetual.

A simple illustration of this is provided by the supply of munitions to foreign powers. In the past all countries have held themselves at liberty to supply munitions, during war, to such countries as could obtain them. The only reservation made has been that the manufacturing country has been held, by reason of its neutrality, unable to export these arms, and the responsibility for conveying them from the market, to the seat of war, has fallen upon the purchaser. There is probably not a single country possessed of great armament plants, which has not, in the past, supplied war material to other countries at war which were ready to purchase it. It is, therefore, all the more extraordinary that any individual country should, in the present instance, take exception to the decision of the United States to follow the precedents of past wars. Whether it is right that such traffic should be permitted is not, for the moment, the question. That is a disputed point which men may legitimately differ about, but the government is bound not by opinions but by precedent and international law. Now it is surely perfectly plain that to depart from precedent, in the midst of a war, when a certain advantage has been gained by one side, and suddenly to institute a course to the disadvantage of that side, would be not a neutral but a distinctly unneutral act. That, at all events, is the position which has been taken by the United States government, and having been taken should be supported by its citizens no matter what the country of their origin. As a matter of fact the citizens of those countries which have felt themselves aggrieved by such a decision have not hesitated to endeavor to bring about a change of the situation by agitation, which is perhaps legitimate, though the success of it might be disastrous, but have actually indulged in proceedings of violence to prevent, illegally, the trading of their neighbors under the direct authorization of the government in Washington. The organized attacks on munition plants are an example of this, as are the warnings which have been issued to American citizens not to travel on belligerent ships which the government of the United States has deliberately said they are entitled to travel upon.

Now it has been made perfectly clear by the greatest constitutional authorities in the United States, themselves men not merely of national but of international reputation, that, in deciding as it has, the government in Washington has merely fulfilled the requirements of international law. That it has not taken sides in the matter is perfectly certain from the fact that it has suffered the fate of all people who have endeavored to be strictly neutral, in that it has brought down upon itself the criticisms of all the belligerents. If the Central European powers and their supporters in the United States have felt themselves aggrieved by the decision of the government in Washington in respect to the munitions, the governments of the Allied powers have felt themselves equally aggrieved by certain claims of the government in Washington with respect to the blockade. There is a vast difference, however, in the consequences of the two quarrels. If ships are detained, and cargoes confiscated, the losses may be heavy and the inconvenience severe, but there is, always available, a practical solution of the dispute in the arbitration courts. The question, for instance, of the meat cargoes can be adjusted in these courts, after the war, precisely in the same way in which the case of the Alabama was adjusted. When, on the other hand, a ship is torpedoed and the citizens of the United States traveling upon it lose their lives, there is no means by which these lives can be restored, or the relatives really compensated for the loss. If the passengers so traveling were being held as prisoners, the case would be fairly similar to that of confiscated cargoes, but it is obviously plain that the loss of life caused in the sinking of the Lusitania, to take a single instance, cannot be made good by any court of arbitration.

The President of the United States, in the face of such difficulties, has acted unquestionably with dignity and with self-restraint. He has not plunged the country heedlessly into war, nor has he acted with any such precipitancy as would have forced war owing to its

failure to afford time for negotiations. He has, on the contrary, subjected himself to no slight amount of obloquy from the supporters in the country of those who take the opposite view to the sympathizers with the Central European powers. He has stood, in spite of this, between the two parties, insisting on the letter of international law, and declining to listen to the demands of one side that he should act firmly and without hesitation, or to the demands of the other side that he should disregard precedents, and accept the theory that altered conditions of war constitute a justifiable ground for this disregard. Supporters of the Central European powers who are always arguing that the stand taken by the President may involve the country in war with these powers, and who hold this fear of war almost as a threat to the country, do not seem to realize that the very breach of international law for which they are arguing would constitute an unquestionable casus belli with the whole of the Allied powers. It is here that the hopeless entanglement of nations in nations becomes apparent, for the supporters of the Central European powers seem perfectly willing to involve the United States government in the danger of a war with the Allies, whilst insisting that the President's present policy brings the country within danger of a war with the Central European powers. It is this attitude of so large a section of the country which has undoubtedly led the Central European powers to conclude that the government in Washington is vacillating, owing to its not having the support of the country, and it is just here that the real danger to the country of being involved in war really does obtain.

Should any of the belligerents in the present war act in such a way that the government in Washington could not accept its policy, and should it go so far that a position was reached from which the government on either side felt it could not retreat, a breach would be rendered certain. In such circumstances the action both of the nation and of Congress should surely be to support the President, unless the President can be shown to have disregarded international law, and by so doing to have compromised the country. It is impossible that the United States can legitimately take such ground today after the support which has been given to the President in the past. The original Lusitania note, on which the President's subsequent policy with regard to armed merchant ships has been based, was signed by Mr. Bryan himself, and that note, having been once accepted, as a basis for policy, every step which has since been taken has been both logical and inevitable. Mr. Bryan may quite legitimately have changed his mind about his own note, but he cannot have expected the other members of the government to change with him, and having lent his name and his authority to the particular document in question he should not, because of a personal change of opinion, endeavor to undermine the policy which became national the day that note was placed in the hands of the government in Berlin.

The question before the people of the United States, at the present time, is not where their sympathies lie in the present struggle. Their sympathies are unquestionably racial and will be expressed racially. It is whether they are prepared to take their stand on international law, with respect to neutrality, as interpreted by the government, or by opposing and attempting to thwart the government policy, to bring about a condition of confusion which may embroil the government with any one of the belligerent powers at any moment. If every individual is to settle whether the government policy is right or wrong, such a thing as a governmental policy will become an absolute impossibility. If the unity of the nation is to be preserved the nation must trust its chief magistrate and his cabinet in working out a situation to which it gave its adhesion, through the columns of the press and by public opinion, in an unmistakable manner, at the time of the issue of the first Lusitania note. The government in Washington is surely what may be termed a righteous government. That is to say it has endeavored to act on its understanding of international law, without favor to any country, and with no consideration for party sympathies, unless those sympathies conformed to what appeared to it to be Principle. In such conditions it surely has a right to expect the support of the country, and the confidence of Congress, and we believe that this is what the country really demands the President and the cabinet shall receive.

French Trade and the War

THE statement made by Monsieur Valentin, president of the Chambre Syndicale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Laines, in the course of an interview published in this paper recently, on the position of the woolen trade and trade generally in France, is particularly interesting. The bulk of the woolen industry in France is located in the north, and, as this district now is entirely in the hands of the Germans, and has been since the early days of the war, the position is a very difficult one. Recently it has been still further complicated by the prospect of stricter regulations being imposed by England with regard to the exportation to France of carded wool. It is contended by the French manufacturer that the exportation of the class of wool he requires would not in any way interfere with British interests, since it is much finer than that used in British manufactories, and consequently would not in any way reduce the supply in the country. Vigorous representations, however, have been made on the matter to the minister of commerce, and, in view of the fact that, unless the matter is taken vigorously in hand many workmen may be thrown out of employment, and a serious position created regarding the supply of woolen goods to the civil population, some settlement will, no doubt, be arrived at as soon as possible. One of the difficulties of the situation from the government point of view is, of course, the enormous quantity of woolen goods required by the army in the field. The men at the front need to have their clothes renewed about every three months, so that the army alone requires about 3,000,000 yards of cloth per annum.

In regard to the future of French trade generally, M. Valentin was of opinion that it was really impossible

to make any forecast. With a perception of the impossibility of making deductions from any data hitherto regarded as reliable, he pointed out that, just as they had experienced the most unforeseen results from a military point of view, it was more than likely they would see equal surprises economically. One thing was certain, he said, and that was that after the war they must be prepared to meet the inrush of those who had been economically famished, and who would not be kept back by any but exceptional measures. In insisting on this fact M. Valentin was, of course, only insisting upon a fact that was abundantly proved by France herself after the war with Prussia in 1870-71. The great economic expansion of France which began almost immediately after the conclusion of the peace of Frankfort, and continued for many years, is one of the unexpected developments of history. Bismarck, with all his acumen in such matters, never looked for it, and characterized it as "an absurd miracle." And yet, as a well-known writer on economics has simply put it, France was poor and needs must work if she would not remain poor, and so she worked; and, as money in its final analysis is labor, there was quickly money enough and to spare.

This lesson, however, like many other similar lessons, has been largely lost sight of, and from all quarters we hear of schemes in process of formation for the protection and development of trade in the future by the most extravagantly artificial means. These may seem to effect their purpose for a time, but they will never for long be able to contend against hard and intelligent work, which is the prerequisite of all successful trade, and is its final protection.

Staple Inn

THE news that an old English flower garden is to be planted in Staple Inn will cause no less excitement to the sooty City sparrows than pleasure to the lovers of London, all the world over, who regard the old city on the Thames very much as Richard Le Gallienne,

"London waits me, like a wife,
London, the love of my whole life."

Three hundred years ago, when "the wisest fool in Christendom," as his robust cousin of France called him, was perpetrating those witticisms at which Whitehall laughed loyally and not a little maliciously, the merchants of the Staple, it is said, were building their new house on the ancient street paved by Henry V. to prevent his coaches sticking in it, as he drove in and out of the City by the bridge over the Old Bourne. And so, whether it was the merchants of the Staple or not who built the Inn, just three centuries ago, it remains down to our own time, a truly distinctive fragment of Old London.

Whether you enter it through the great gates opening on to Holborn, or by the iron wicket through which you reach the garden terrace in the rear, it is all the same. You pass in a moment from the roar of Holborn or the clatter of Chancery Lane into the stillness of the quadrangles where the irrepressible sparrows chirrup and wrangle all day long, or where the studious descendants of Mr. Bazzard eat sandwiches or read cheap reprints on the little circular seats, under the great spreading trees. The place is little enough altered since Dickens knew it, and loved it, and made it the scene of the daily labors of Mr. Gwegious, in Edwin Drood. It is little enough altered, indeed, since Johnson had chambers in it, after he had removed from Gough Square. The older part of it is, as a matter of fact, not altered since Sir Simon D'Ewes came here, when Charles I. was King, to the mootings, in other words to the arguing of moot points in law.

It was in the northeast corner of the inner quadrangle, where a little bank of steps leads up to the doorway, with the mystic inscription

J P T
1747

carved on the architrave, that Mr. Gwegious lived, slept, and worked, and even ate on those other than the three hundred days on which he was wont to cross Holborn to the dining room of the hotel in Furnival's Inn. Here, as he mounted the five steps to his doorway, he would scrutinize the cryptic initials, with the reflection, "Possibly John Thomas, or possibly Joe Tyler," and here, on a famous occasion, when the mahogany table had been dragged in front of the office fire, he entertained Bazzard and Edwin Drood at dinner, and here he dreamed his share of the novel which never was completed. Some time or another, in the centuries since it was built, nearly every Englishman of importance must have walked in and out of its little courtyards. Shakespeare must have come here, if it was built in his time, Cromwell and Mr. Pym, Corporal John and the Iron Duke, the Great Commoner and, of a certain, his friend Mr. Franklin, and so on down through all the years to our own time. The traffic of London has swept up and down Holborn at its doors, for it is Watling Street that passes before them on its way from Dover to the north. It is a beautiful old building enough, with its beam and plaster face projecting, story above story, over the pavement. Behind are the two quadrangles with their stately brick buildings, into whose windows the trees almost thrust their arms, and behind that again the terraced garden with its exquisite balustrade, and the old sun dial, on the wall of the little hall.

Dickens was unnecessarily humorous about the sparrows playing at county in the branches and on the few feet of garden mould and yards of gravel. All that was wanted was some one, not certainly Mr. Gwegious, with interest enough to turn the neglected beds into flower gardens, in order to make the Holborn desert blossom like the rose, and now seemingly that person has arrived. When the merchants of the Staple, otherwise the wool merchants, built their Inn, as they did some time in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, there were gardens enough on Watling Street, and to spare. Just across the road, so to speak, were the Bishop of Ely's strawberry beds, and just beyond his hedges the hill, then yellow with saffrons, where the organ men and ice-cream vendors dwell today. Then you were on the very

outskirts of London. Now you may board a bus at the door of Staple Inn, and travel twenty miles along the Uxbridge Road before you may hope to throw off the houses.

Notes and Comments

WITH incorrigible activity the statistician has lately been at work on the last session of the British House of Commons, and has discovered many things of astounding interest. Last session, he tells us, J. H. Tennant, the under-secretary for war, answered no fewer than 2897 oral questions and 568 printed questions on army matters. He thus stands an easy first, for Mr. McKenna, who ranks next on the list, answered only 1060, and Mr. Asquith still fewer, namely, 1048. The holder of the first place in the matter of asking questions is Joseph King, the member for North Somerset.

THIS last piece of information occasions no surprise. Those who were present on the occasion will recall a certain afternoon in the House when they impatiently sat through question time, eager to reach the great debate of the session. The honorable member for North Somerset, however, was filled with no such eagerness. From his corner seat on the government benches just above the gangway, he arose again and again, thirsting openly for information. Nothing came amiss to him. Was it tin plates? Who would not desire to hear more of such matters? Or was it a rise in the price of bacon? There indeed was a worthy subject. At last the Speaker could stand it no longer. With a nice inflection, which seemed to convey only a desire to save the speaker from too great effort, he said: "The honorable member need not always ask a supplementary question."

NEGRO natives of Dominica, one of the Leeward island group in the British West Indies, who had assembled at the port of Roseau, recently, to welcome and pay all proper respect to Colonel Roosevelt, greeted that distinguished man, it is reported, as "King of America." We are told that these residents were disappointed at the simplicity of the former President's attire. Their idea of a costume for him was perhaps a purple robe, with flowing skirt, and a crown set with precious stones.

How familiar it sounds, however, to learn that the disappointment soon wore off, and that they became wildly enthusiastic when he made a speech. They had probably never seen a really impressive American orator in action before, and, being without anything in the natural phenomena line with which to compare Colonel Roosevelt's delivery, they were, so to speak, taken off their feet and carried away by his eloquence.

CHICAGO, as a "center of the renaissance of poetry," is described in detail by the bulletin of that city's library. Twenty-two versemakers and two journals set apart for publication and criticism of poetry are listed. Donors of prizes for "best singers" come from the ranks of the laity. They even go so far as to endow a magazine of poetry. As neither Boston, New York, Indianapolis nor San Francisco can duplicate this record at present, it would seem rather unkind for one of the local bards to insist on describing Chicago as

Player with Railroads, and the Nation's Freight Handler;
Stormy, husky, brawling,
City of the Big Shoulders.

Richard Watson Gilder, after the "White City" exposition, wrote a poem prophetic of the aesthetic fruits which would follow that triumph of the artists. He was truer in advance than are some realists of the hour.

THE great need, in the United States, of education along lines of efficiency, especially in the trades, is illustrated in a case that has just been brought to light in Montgomery county, Ohio. In 1842 a man of that town bought a clock from an itinerant peddler for the sum of \$2. Great was the surprise, disappointment, chagrin and indignation of the owner, a few days ago, when he was obliged to pay 50 cents for having the timepiece repaired for the first time.

WHAT John Wesley was to England, as an indefatigable preacher to the plain people of his time, that Francis Asbury was to the humble people of the young nation on the western side of the Atlantic where Methodism is now one of the great sects. For forty-five years, following his arrival in 1771, he went up and down the Atlantic seaboard and out unto the pioneer settlements of the interior, riding incessantly and preaching steadily, his saddlebags carrying his Bible when en route. He was the "circuit rider," par excellence of the American Wesleyan movement; and it is not surprising that a statue of him is to be set up at the national capital. The right artist, who will not hesitate to be unconventional, can make of this subject a much-admired masterpiece.

VERNON CASTLE, who sailed for England recently to join the colors, was seen and positively identified in Kansas City a few days ago by an Argus-eyed reporter. Within the next twenty-four hours reports were received from London to the effect that Vernon Castle was in that city awaiting a commission as Lieutenant Bythe, that being his non-professional or real name. The argus-eyed Kansas City reporter still holds that he cannot be mistaken, but Vernon Castle, né Blythe, insists that he must be. It would seem that the latter ought to know where he is, but it is a very delicate matter to force a Kansas City Argus-eyed reporter to the point of disavowal.

IF IT be true, as reported, that the merchant tailors, in their recent general convention, were disposed to recommend the use of stays by men, to promote the making and wearing of well-fitting clothes, perhaps somebody, taking a hint from "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," may compose a song entitled "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Wear a Corset." This, we should think, would leave an opening for a ballad voicing the happy medium.